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NOTICE TO READERS: On 6 May 1991, the DAILY REPORT will begin phasing in new radio and television sourcelines that reflect how a station identifies itself. This change eliminates the "Domestic Service" and "Television Service" designations in favor of the station identification as broadcast. The presence of a new sourceline reflects this change in policy, rather than the establishment of a new station or network.

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Japan

Nakayama Proposes Revising Law on SDF Role

OW1405083391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0605 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama proposed Tuesday revising a law on dispatching disaster relief teams overseas to allow participation by the Self-Defense Forces (SDF).

Nakayama said that Japan would be able to respond in a more timely way to natural emergencies such as the cyclone that swept through Bangladesh April 29 if it were able to send SDF personnel abroad.

On Monday, the government announced it would dispatch to Bangladesh two helicopters procured from local firefighters in response to a request from Dhaka received last week to assist recovery efforts following the disaster that left 130,000 people dead and affected another 10 million.

Nakayama suggested at the regular news conference that debate on revising the 1987 disaster relief team law be conducted simultaneously with discussions on establishing a new organization to assist with United Nations peacekeeping activities.

The SDF in addition to providing transport helicopters to respond to natural disasters, could also provide pilots, and engineering teams, Nakayama suggested.

Nakayama's proposal for revising the law was backed by Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto, and comes a day after government officials suggested a new scheme to enable SDF personnel to cooperate with U.N. peacekeeping operations under a bill being discussed by leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and two opposition parties—Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party.

The bill is seen as a replacement for a government bill to establish a U.N. peace cooperation corps that was aborted in the Diet last November in the face of strong opposition to the SDF's participation.

Revision of the law concerning the dispatch of Japanese disaster relief teams would require changing the SDF law, and the proposal, if followed up, is certain to face difficulties in the Diet, where opposition parties fear a broader role for the SDF could pave the way for later military operations abroad.

In the aftermath of the Persian Gulf crisis, however, government officials have indicated they believe the public is more ready to accept a wider role for the SDF in what they call noncombat situations.

Last month four minesweepers set sail for the Persian Gulf to help clear mines, after a lively but brief debate in the Diet.

Defense Agency Chief Yukihiko Ikeda told reporters at a separate press conference that the public should not be upset by the prospect of the SDF joining in international relief efforts because there is no possibility of the SDF being dragged into a conflict.

* SDF Learns From Gulf War, Plans Changes

912B0115A Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 20 Mar 91 p 8

[Article by Tokyo correspondent Peter Odrich: "Military Draws Lessons From Gulf War"]

[Text] Tokyo, 19 March—The Gulf war, and especially the 100-hour land battle at its end, is giving no less food for thought to the Japanese Self-Defense Forces [SDF] than it does to the military establishments of other countries. The only difference here appears to be the fact that the Japanese military leadership has recently admitted that it has done almost everything wrong that could be done wrong, based on what was learned in the Gulf war. This contrite admission is frequently heard in Tokyo these days, coming from the armed forces.

All this despite the fact that during the recent past Japan had made changes in its planning and had stationed its relatively large armored units mainly on the island of Hokkaido in the northeast, facing the USSR. Japan has never officially stated who might be the potential aggressor against its territory. Unofficially, however, there was never a shadow of a doubt that any attack could come only from the geographically nearby USSR. The small islands that formerly belonged to Japan and that Soviet forces occupied in the summer of 1945 can be seen from the Hokkaido coast on a clear day. Whenever the Soviet Pacific Fleet leaves its harbor, two of its three possible routes lead past the Japanese coast. Modern combat aircraft can fly from their Soviet bases to Hokkaido within a few minutes.

The Most Modern Monitoring Station in the Pacific

There is a good reason why the Japanese Self-Defense Forces have in Wakkanai, in northeast Hokkaido, the most modern Western monitoring and surveillance station in the Pacific. It is capable of following any electronic communications and movements from Soviet bases far into eastern Siberia. Furthermore, large parts of the Japanese volunteer army are stationed on Hokkaido. Here—on the only flatlands of the country which permit major movement—are located the tanks which would be called upon to repel any Soviet attempted landing. Here are the air bases, missile launch sites, and other elements of a modern arsenal.

In the Western world, Japan has during the last few years trailed only the United States in expenditures for the procurement of modern military materiel. Everything was bought which at the time appeared appropriate to the military establishment. That was also the origin of the huge Japanese destroyer fleet which overshadows any other in the Pacific. Patriot missiles were ordered in such large quantities that production under license in Japan turned out to be economical.

However, in purchasing their weaponry, the Japanese military forgot something which was of decisive importance in the Gulf war: modern high-performance and reliable communication systems. The Japanese armed forces do of course have communications facilities. What they do not have is a single system capable of transmission of intelligence and operational command simultaneously. Instead, such items as range data of Japanese naval long-range reconnaissance must for certain purposes be transmitted via the U.S. ally for analysis. Nor will the new FSX [fighter support experimental] combat aircraft, which Japanese industry is developing jointly with the Americans from the U.S. F-16, have all the features which in the Gulf experience turned out to be essential. Even the Patriot missiles are not identical with those deployed in the Near East. Japan has the original version, which was intended as an antiaircraft weapon.

The Japanese officers have long known about the things which are now being loudly deplored, and did nothing about them. Electronic warfare was inexcusably neglected. Aerial refueling capabilities were taken out of several types of combat aircraft. The country has no aerial tankers. There is a lack of all types of medium-range defensive missiles; there are hardly any helicopter gunships, and there are no aerial command posts at all. There has been a lot of talk about procuring Harrier VTOL [Verticle Takeoff and Landing] aircraft—but talk was as far as it went.

Today the officers point a finger at those whose fault it was. They correctly accuse the long succession of Japanese administrations that did not wish to appear aggressive and therefore did not procure certain weapon systems. There were the East Asian neighbor countries which raised a hue and cry whenever Japan was thinking out loud about such procurement. Finally, there is the Constitution which almost forbids the country to maintain its own armed forces—hence the official euphemism, "Self-Defense Forces."

Military Five-Year Plan

A few months ago Japan had elaborated a plan for military procurement during the next five years. It was to have taken effect in April 1991; now it is obsolete before it can be implemented. If the officers have their way, Japan will now buy AWACS [Airborne Warning and Control System] aircraft, refueling aircraft, VTOL aircraft, helicopter gun ships, guided missiles, and especially communications and command and control electronics. Despite some financial constraints, the country is capable of quickly correcting past mistakes. However, this also requires some political determination. Some individual politicians have it, but it is less certain for the overall Liberal Democratic governing party. In addition, Prime Minister Kaifu's position is no longer very secure following the internal policy squabbles arising from the Gulf crisis and the party in power no longer has a majority in the upper house.

Nevertheless, the military planners of the country believe that some opportunities still exist. The almost total rejection by the political opposition with respect to the armed forces is no longer intact; the war in the Near East has caused both socialist parties and even the Buddhist Komeito to rethink their positions. The results of their deliberations will determine to a large extent whether the Japanese armed forces will in the future have the weapons and equipment which, by today's admission, they would have needed to survive a Soviet attack—if it had been anything like the allied offensive in the Near East.

Foreign Minister Comments on Aid to LDC's

OW1305133191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1146 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 13 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Monday told delegates from 10 poor Asian and African countries that Japan will increase the quantity and improve the quality of assistance to those least developed countries.

"Japan, with its economic strength and technology, hopes to positively accomplish international responsibilities by providing considerate cooperation for the economic development of poor countries," Nakayama said at the opening day of the three-day Tokyo forum on least developed countries (LDC's).

The forum, sponsored by the Japanese Government and the U.N. Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), opened at a Tokyo hotel to discuss development strategies for the 43 poor Asian and African countries, known as "least among less developed countries," (LLDC's).

Besides delegates from the 10 Asian and African countries, four donor countries providing overseas aid, the United States, France, the Netherlands, and Japan, as well as heads of U.N. agencies, are attending the meeting.

Nakayama said Japan is planning to spend more than 50 billion dollars in the 1988-1992 period in official development assistance (ODA) and is intending to steadily expand social and economic cooperation to those countries.

"Japan will try to meet the needs of the poor countries while supporting self-reliance efforts and is seeking expansion of debt remedies and promoting cooperation to develop human resources," he said.

Japan's ODA spending totaled 10.7 billion dollars for fiscal 1991 and is the world's largest for the third consecutive year.

Meanwhile, Former World Bank President Robert McNamara urged Japan to provide a larger contribution in foreign aid.

He said in his keynote speech that although Japan's aid to sub-Saharan Africa almost doubled from 1986 to more than 1 billion dollars in 1989, its contribution is far from what might be expected.

He said he hopes Japan will take the lead in mobilizing the additional financial assistance and expressed support for the idea of former Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita to expand Japan's ODA to 1 percent of the gross national product (GNP). Japan's ODA is equal to 0.32 percent of GNP.

William Draper, administrator of the U.N. Development Program (UNDP), also demanded Japan to make a greater contribution.

"Japan's ODA spending is No. 1 throughout the world. Japan is No. 2 in capital assistance to the World Bank. Why is Japan No. 5 in supporting the voluntary contribution to the UNDP, the largest multilateral aid organization of the world ?" Draper later said at a press conference.

Bush's Chemical Weapons Pledge Welcomed

OW1405111891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—Japan welcomes U.S. President George Bush's chemical weapons pledge and hopes it will serve to speed up talks now underway on an international convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

Spokesman Taizo Watanabe told reporters that Japan welcomes the statement on chemical weapons made by Bush on Monday as "flexible and forthcoming" and said it would provide "an important impetus" to negotiations at the conference on disarmament in Geneva for a chemical weapons convention.

"This newly announced position of the U.S. Government is certainly a big step forward," Watanabe said. "We really hope that this would be followed by active cooperation by other participants in this discussion."

Bush stated that the United States will formally foreswear the use of chemical weapons for any reason, including retaliation in kind against any state, once the convention enters into force.

Bush also unconditionally committed the U.S. to the destruction of all its stocks of chemical weapons within 10 years of the convention's entry into force, dropping its earlier position that it would retain a small portion until all states with a chemical weapons capability had signed the convention.

"We wish to work actively together with other parties to the negotiations to build on this U.S. initiative and to achieve the early conclusion of the negotiations," the Japanese spokesman said.

Foreign Ministry sources said the Bush move will likely ease talks in Geneva on some of the most knotty issues, such as the right of retaliation, but obstacles remain on issues relating to inspection, budget, and organization.

The Geneva talks resumed on Monday for a seven-week session after going into recess in late March. Japan is among the 39 countries participating in the conference.

MITI Chief on U.S. Semiconductor Talks

OW1405060091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0518 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—The United States and Japan are still widely divided in negotiations over renewing bilateral semiconductor accords, Minister of International Trade and Industry [MITI] Eiichi Nakao said.

"There is a considerable gap between the U.S. and Japan on the issue of dumping in third countries," he told reporters after a cabinet meeting. "And there's no positive sign from the U.S. on the issue of lifting sanctions against Japan," he said.

The sixth round of U.S.-Japan talks are scheduled for Friday and Saturday in Tokyo, to renew the 1986 semiconductor agreement which expires at the end of July.

The main issues to be negotiated at this week's talks will be the prevention of third country dumping of semiconductors, and the unification of statistical formula to gauge the market share of foreign chips in Japan.

Keidanren Criticizes U.S. on Structural Issues

OW1405105691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0948 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—Japan's powerful economic organization on Tuesday urged the United States to deal with its own structural problems such as the chronic budget deficit and declining labor quality to help develop bilateral trade.

The Federation of Economic Organizations, known as Keidanren, made the appeal in a statement clarifying its stance on the structural impediments to initiative trade negotiations between Japan and the United States.

The statement, to be submitted to both the Japanese and U.S. Governments, terms the negotiations constructive and sincerely aimed at establishment of a lasting cooperative relationship between the two countries, Keidanren officials said.

Akio Morita, chairman of Sony Corp. and chairman of Keidanren's Committee on Structural Problems, said the statement contains Keidanren's requests to the Japanese Government in negotiating with the United States.

Morita expressed the hope that Washington will abandon its position that U.S. economic and social structures are the best and those of Japan exceptional.

The Keidanren officials said the statement is devoted to a large extent to requests for the United States to take the initiative in dealing with problems such as the budget deficit, which it claims is a source of impediments to bilateral trade.

The document also expresses concern over worsening labor quality as well as alcohol and drug problems in the United States as hindrances to growth of bilateral trade, the officials said.

They said Keidanren adopted the statement at its executive meeting Tuesday as the two nations prepared to resume follow-up negotiations later this month to review implementation of the agreement reached at the earlier negotiations.

The statement expresses displeasure that past negotiations were focused on structural problems existing in Japan due largely, in Keidanren's view, to a lack of understanding on the part of the United States

With regard to the opening of Japan's construction market, the statement urges the Japanese Government to relax restrictions on foreign participation in public works projects

The statement also calls on Washington to switch to the metric system from the yard and pound measurement method, the officials said.

PRC Minister Comments on U.S. Trade Issues

OW1005121091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1142 GMT 10 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—Visiting Chinese Trade Minister Li Lanqing said Friday the possible withdrawal of China's privileged trade status by the United States would be "a severe setback," not only economically but for the entire range of bilateral relations.

Terming the Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) status "one of the cornerstones of Sino-U.S. economic and trade ties," Li, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, told a press conference that Beijing wants to keep its relations with Washington friendly.

The relationship has rapidly soured in recent days as the U.S., dissatisfied with what it sees as Beijing's human rights violations, as well as alleged nuclear weaponry-related sales and towering trade surplus with the United States, has been threatening to rescind China's MFN status when it comes up for renewal next month.

The White House has until June 3 to decide whether to extend the status, which saves China hundreds of millions of dollars each year through lowered tariffs on exports to the U.S.

Denial of the MFN status, Li argued, would undermine China's efforts to develop and open its market and hurt the economic prosperity of Hong Kong, in which Americans have enormous interest.

He also warned that such a move would bring losses to U.S. consumers and businessmen doing business in China.

Li disputed the figures cited by Washington which show China's trade surplus with the U.S. soaring, by calling the U.S. calculation formula "unfair" and "irrational."

The U.S. Government reported a bilateral trade gap in 1990 running 10.4 billion dollars in China's favor, while Beijing maintains that China suffered a 1.4 billion dollar deficit in its trade with the U.S. last year.

The discrepancy stems largely from the U.S. inclusion of Chinese exports via Hong Kong as sales from China.

Beijing has proposed a study group to adjust the data of the two countries, but the U.S. has been cool to the idea, Li said.

The Chinese trade minister also flatly dismissed as "groundless" a U.S. charge that China sells goods made by prisoners to he U.S.

Li also denied U.S. complaints of China's human rights violations and China's supposedly "across the board" practice of intellectual property piracy.

Asked about Malaysia's proposal to form a trade group in East Asia, Li said China is positively studying it, though the proposal is still vague on details.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, in a meeting with Li earlier in the day, renewed Japan's support for China's ongoing economic reforms.

Having met Japan's principal political and economic leaders, including International Trade and Industry Minister Eiichi Nakao, Li will wind up his five-day visit to Japan on Sunday.

Ministry To Check PRC Prison Labor Charge

OW1305143791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1235 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 13 KYODO—Japan is looking into reports that its aid might have been misused by China for expanding labor camp facilities used to manufacture goods for export to Japan, the United States, and other countries, a top Foreign Ministry official said Monday.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, was referring to a report issued last month by the U.S.-based human rights organization Asia Watch, which quoted a Chinese internal document saying Japanese funds were used for technological renovation at a forced labor facility.

Officials said the Foreign Ministry is checking the validity of the report with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), the organ which executes loans from Japan's official development assistance (ODA). "We haven't found out so far," said one official.

The facility was identified by Asia Watch as the New Life Cotton Cloth Mill in Nantong County, Jiangsu Province, which was apparently a prison production factory exporting products since 1983.

Asia Watch quoted the document as saying in 1988 the Chinese Government's export authorities succeeded in attracting low-interest Japanese loans for renovations, which greatly contributed to an increase in production of goods for export.

Meanwhile, a senior Foreign Ministry official expressed concern over the deterioration of ties between the U.S. and China, partly over allegations that some Chinese [words indistinct].

A U.S. law bans imports of goods produced by prisoners and forced laborers but Japan has no such law.

The U.S. Congress is expected to reject any attempt by U.S. President George Bush to win an automatic extension of China's most- favored nation (MFN) status, for which notification must be given to Congress by June 3.

China is coming under mounting criticism in Congress for its human rights record, insufficient accounting for imprisoned pro- democracy demonstrators and those killed in the June 1989 protests, jamming of Voice of America broadcasts, and alleged harassment of religious leaders in China and Chinese people in the U.S.

PRC Government Requests Loans for Projects

OW1405062091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0550 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—The Chinese Government has requested Japan to provide 700 billion yen in new loans for resources development projects, government sources said Tuesday.

The loans are to be part of a Japanese bank loan package for China's resources development projects which has been implemented since 1979.

If approved, the loans would be made by the Export-Import Bank of Japan to the Bank of China, which handles foreign exchange and international settlements, the sources said.

Negotiations on the requested loans have been suspended in line with economic sanctions imposed on China by Western nations, including Japan, following the country's military crackdown on the prodemocracy movement at Tiananmen Square in 1989.

In November, however, Japan resumed a separate 810 billion yen loan package to China which was agreed to be provided between 1990 and 1995, in line with international moves to ease economic sanctions.

Judging from this move, the Japanese Government no longer sees the Tiananmen Square crackdown as a reason for refusing new loans to China, the sources said.

Nevertheless, the Japanese Government will have to take into account such factors as recent moves in the United States to block the continued granting of the most-favored-nation status because of alleged human rights violations, according to the sources.

The Chinese Government made the request for the new loans earlier this month, the sources said. China needs loans to develop resources such as oil and coal, which are included in the country's five-year economic development plan, they said.

Japan made bank loans of 420 billion yen to China in May 1979, and another 580 billion yen in December 1984 for resources development projects.

DPRK Joint Ventures 'Growing Rapidly'

OW1105145391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0919 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Despite a stagnant trend in Japan's trade with North Korea, deals involving joint ventures are growing rapidly, although their scale remains small.

The growth in such transactions could pave the way for expansion of bilateral trade, which has been sluggish for some time due to the North's long delay in paying its trade bills to Japanese companies, officials said.

Japan's two-way trade with North Korea has hovered around the 70 billion yen level since 1986, totaling about 68.7 billion yen in 1990. This is well below the 125.9 billion yen recorded in 1980.

Japan mostly exports machinery such as pumps, electronic equipment, and transport machinery, while major imports include nonferrous metals, mushrooms, and snow crabs.

But in the past few years, exports of textile-manufacturing machinery and cloth have grown sharply, along with a jump in imports of textile goods, all of which are linked to textile joint ventures in North Korea.

For one thing, exports of worsted fabric, a material used in cloth, swelled to 1,120 million yen in 1990 from 250 million yen in 1988. Parts for textile machinery also showed a similar pattern, posting a 16-fold gain to 460 million yen.

On the import side, men's suits made in North Korea grew swiftly, to 2,730 million yen in 1990 from 370 million yen in 1988 and 4.7 million yen in 1986.

Trade experts said the figures provide a clear indication of a trade pattern in which the venture businesses in North Korea import Japanese materials and machinery for the manufacture of textile products, which they then export to Japan.

According to the semigovernmental Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), there are 41 joint ventures doing business in North Korea, mainly in textiles and fisheries. The total investment in such businesses is estimated at some 3.1 billion yen.

"We can't expect a swift pickup in trade value between the two countries because of the lack of diplomatic relations and the debt payment issue," said a JETRO official, who asked not to be named.

"Because of this, however," the official added, "the importance of trade involving joint ventures will increase."

Ministry Approves DPRK Charter Flights

OW1305102391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0840 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Nagoya, May 13 KYODO—The Transport Ministry approved Monday a request by North Korea's Air Korea to operate direct charter flights between Nagoya and Pyongyang, ministry officials said.

Although special government airplanes have operated direct flights between the two nations, this will be the first time that commercially chartered jets will fly the Nagoya-Pyongyang route.

Travel between the two countries is expected to grow with prospects of increased charter flights between Nagoya and Pyongyang looking good.

The ministry approved a direct flight departing for Pyongyang on Friday and another one leaving Pyongyang and heading for Nagoya on May 21.

Air Korea, which will use its own 138-passenger seat TU-154, will fly over Niigata and the Soviet Union's Far East. A one-way flight will take about three hours.

USSR Vice Minister of Fisheries Visits

OW1305142991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1329 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 13 KYODO—Akio Kyoya, head of the Fisheries Agency, on Monday sounded out a visiting Soviet vice minister of fisheries on the possibility of joint fishing ventures with the Soviet Union, agency officials said.

In a meeting with Fisheries Vice Minister V.K. Zilanov, Kyoya, renewed Japan's calls for increased operation by Japanese fishing boats in northern Pacific and joint ventures between the two countries.

Zilanov, eager to stimulate the Soviet fishing industry by acquiring Japan's market-oriented know-how of fisheries business, took a positive stance toward the proposal, agency officials said.

The plan, a highlight of a joint communique on fisheries adopted during Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's Japan visit in April, was devised by the Japanese Government to compensate for a proposed Soviet ban on salmon catches outside the 200-mile Soviet waters in northern Pacific from 1992.

Kyoya and Zilanov also agreed to work out details of the planned training of Soviet fisheries officials in Japan and a fact-finding mission by Japanese experts to facilities in the Soviet Far East—also included in the communique.

Zilanov's trip is to prepare for the planned Moscow visit by Japan's Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishereis Minister Motoji Kondo in mid-June.

During his stay in Tokyo through Saturday, the Soviet vice minister is scheduled to hold talks with other high-ranking agency officials.

Productivity Center To Aid USSR Productivity

OW1405084091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0620 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—The Japan productivity center said Tuesday it will provide guidance to raise productivity at two factories in the Soviet Union, starting in August.

The organization said the decision is in line with an agreement reached with its Soviet counterpart recently.

The agreement also calls for the center to provide training for Soviet trainees and send expert teams to the Soviet Union to offer know-how, it said.

The center has been providing training for Soviet delegations since April last year, and the agreement covers a five-year period retroactive to April 1 last year, the center said.

The two centers will hold consultations three times a year, it said. The Soviet Union will send two groups of trainees, each consisting of 10 people, annually.

A small-sized bus plant and a valve manufacturing factory in the industrial city of Kurgan in the Russian Republic have been selected as "model facilities" for improvement of productivity, the center said.

Meeting Held With Pakistan on Aid, Weapons

OW1005153791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1415 GMT 10 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—Japan, reminding Pakistan of the Japanese Government's recent decision to link aid to developing countries and their weapons development programs, has called on Pakistan to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, Foreign Ministry officials said Friday.

Officials said this messages was conveyed to Pakistan in meetings here Thursday and Friday of the fourth Japan-Pakistan Joint Commission, a forum for dialogue on political, economic, and cultural issues.

The Japanese delegation, which was headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Hisashi Owada, said Japan wants to see Pakistan join the treaty.

Japan told Pakistan that, in the wake of the Persian Gulf war, increased public concern over the military spending of developing countries receiving Japanese aid has led the government to link aid with factors such as military spending, weapons development, and weapons exports, the officials said.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu told the Diet in April that Japan would be more cautious regarding moves to produce nuclear weapons by countries that have not signed the non-proliferation treaty. Japan pledged some 2.6 billion dollars in aid to Pakistan for 1989-1990, according to that country's figures.

The Japanese officials said they were pleased with the pragmatic reaction of the Pakistani side, which was led by Foreign Secretary Shaharyar Khan, to the Japanese stand.

They quoted Khan as saying Pakistan understands Japan's position and wants to devote as much resources as possible to the tasks of nation-building and meeting basic human needs.

But Khan reiterated Pakistan's position that his country will only sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty if neighbor and rival India, which is believed to have a nuclear capability, does likewise. He insisted that Pakistan has no intention of possessing nuclear weapons.

Last October, the United States suspended some 600 million dollars in military and economic assistance to Pakistan because of the suspicion that it was manufacturing a nuclear device.

Pointing to the perceived Indian threat, Pakistan has refused U.S. requests that it unilaterally open up its nuclear facilities to international inspections and sign the treaty.

Officials said the Pakistani delegation explained that the deterioration of ties with the U.S. is also influenced by anti- American sentiment among many Pakistanis, who sympathized with Iraq during the Persian Gulf crisis.

Japan agreed to consider the Pakistani delegation's call for Japanese cooperation with the seven-nation South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the officials said.

Pakistan was told that if all seven SAARC members—Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka—issue a joint call for cooperation with Japan, Japan will respond in a positive manner.

The Japanese diplomats gave their Pakistani counterparts an outline of the kind of cooperation Japan is undertaking with the six-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Japan reiterated an invitation for Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif to visit Japan, but no date for the visit was set, officials said. Prime Minister Kaifu visited Pakistan in May last year.

Further on Meeting

BK1205101091 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Pakistan and Japan have agreed to jointly resist protectionist tendencies and bilateralism in economic relations being pursued by certain developing countries. They have also agreed to forge closer cooperation in their economic policies at international forums. The agreement came during a two-day meeting of the Pak-Japan joint commission which has concluded in Tokyo. The Japanese deputy foreign minster, Hisashi Owada, who led his country's delegation, appreciated Pakistan's efforts for pursuing impressive economic policies which would help achieve increased foreign investment. The foreign secretary, Mr. Shaharyar Khan, who led the Pakistan delegation, urged greater Japanese investment in Pakistan for its accelerated industrialization.

Tokyo Extends Financial Aid to Nicaragua

OW1105005491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0005 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Japan has complied with a U.S. request to extend financial assistance to Nicaragua to help it change to a market economy and democratize, government sources said Saturday.

U.S. President George Bush requested the assistance during his early April meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu at Newport Beach, California, the sources said.

The amount of the contribution will be decided later, they said.

The Bush administration, which plans to provide Nicaragua with economic assistance worth 75 million dollars, is urging Japan to extend the same amount to the debt-ridden Central American nation.

The Kaifu cabinet appreciates the restructuring and democratizing efforts of Nicaraguan President Violeta de Chamorro, who took office after defeating Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega in the February 1990 general election, the sources said.

Nicaragua's accumulated external debt exceeded 8,550 million dollars at the end of last year.

Japan decided to extend 200 million yen in emergency food and a 1,204 million yen assistance-in-grant to the new Nicaraguan Administration, after the president sent an economic delegation to Japan shortly after her election victory.

Saudi Arabia To Launch Oil Refining Venture

OW1305130991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 13 KYODO—Saudi Arabia and three Japanese firms have reached agreement to establish a joint oil refining venture in Japan, industry sources reported Monday.

The venture will make Saudi Arabia the first oil-producing country to have refining facilities in Japan.

The Natural Resources and Energy Agency of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) welcomed the agreement as a means of stable supply of energy sources for national security.

The sources said when realized, the project will enable Saudi Arabia to cover the complete process of the oil industry, from production to refining and sales.

The partners involved are the state-run Saudi Aramco and the three Japanese firms of Nippon Oil Co., Kyodo Oil Co., and Nippon Mining Co.

Under the agreement, the four firms will launch a joint company with capital of 30 to 50 billion yen and Saudi Aramco holding a 30- 50 percent share, the sources said.

The Saudi company had given up plans to refine its oil alone in Japan because of exorbitant land prices, they said.

The company's top executives, President A.I. Naimi and vice president Usama Trabulsi, were the prime promoter of the project, they said.

Saudi Aramco has a similar project in South Korea, the sources said.

According to the partners' plans, crude oil imported from Saudi Arabia will be refined at facilities of Nippon Mining for sales in Japan through networks of Nippon Oil and Kyodo Oil.

Saudi Aramco hopes to process 300,000 barrels of crude oil daily in Japan.

A new oil refining facility may be built in Shinkudamatsu, Yamaguchi Prefecture, by a subsidiary of Nippon Oil in the future, the sources said.

Japan imports a total of 3.9 million barrels of crude oil daily, with Saudi Arabia accounting for 700,000 barrels or about 20 percent of the total.

A senior MITI official is scheduled to visit Saudi Arabia later this month to promote the project, ministry sources said.

Tokyo To Propose Resumption of Commercial Whaling

OW1105024491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0158 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Japan plans to propose lifting the global ban on commercial whaling at a five-day annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) starting on May 27 at Reykjavik, government officials said Saturday.

"Chances are high that commercial whaling will resume this year, as many academic surveys show a remarkable recovery of stocks of minke whales," an official at the Long-Distance Fisheries Division of the Fisheries Agency said.

Minke whales in Antarctic fishing areas were found to number 760,000, 30,000 above the previous estimate, making it possible to catch a maximum of 4,850 annually without reducing stocks, the official said.

Japan has been been catching around 300 minke whales each year for research purposes since the ban was implemented. The meat from these whales is used for food. Enviromental groups have claimed such research hunting amounts to commercial whaling on a limited basis.

Last year's meeting of the 36-nation IWC put off a decision on removing the ban until this year's conference when stock management procedures will have been worked out.

Five IWC member nations, including Britain, Japan, and Australia, have each proposed stock management measures to a working group of the IWC Science Committee, which is preparing the committee's draft for the Reykjavik conference.

"If last year's statistics are applied, there should be no objection to resumption of full-fledged commercial whaling," the official said.

The IWC ban came into effect in 1985-1986 with a provision it would be reviewed every five years.

Finance Minister Comments on Yen Rate

OW1405024191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0127 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto on Tuesday reiterated his displeasure with the current level of the yen against the U.S. dollar in foreign exchange markets, saying the yen's recent rebound is "still weak."

Speaking at a news conference after a cabinet meeting, Hashimoto also said Italy's recent cut in the official discount rate is in line with an accord reached among the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations in Washington late last month.

Bank Governor Remarks on Monetary Policy

OW1405083691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0646 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno indicated on Tuesday the Central Bank will maintain its tight monetary policy, stressing the need for further price stability.

Mieno, speaking before a group of business leaders at a downtown hotel, warned inflationary pressure is still strong and has continued on an upward trend.

"Further consolidation of price stability is essential to an easing of medium and long-term real interest rates as agreed by top finance officials from the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations last month," the Central Bank chief said.

Mieno said Japan's economic performance remains better than those of Western industrial nations, although he admitted that there has been a gradual slowdown since autumn last year due to the Persian Gulf crisis.

He said the slowdown is "far from a recession." The nation's economic growth pace is gradually falling to "favorable levels" after "high-pitched" rates of above 5 percent in the past years.

Mieno reiterated inflationary pressure is still high and the Central Bank will keep a close eye on price movements.

Report on Impact of EC Monetary Union Released

OW1405083991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0803 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—The European Community's ambitious plans for an economic and monetary union will probably have considerable impact on financial reforms now under way in Japan, the Bank of Japan (BOJ) said in a report released Tuesday.

Looking into diversification and restructuring among financial institutions as the 12-nation trading bloc moves toward market integration, the Central Bank report said it should enhance their competitive edge in global financial markets.

Among other things, the report pointed to unified rules being drafted gradually in a less-regulated form on financial services in the region as they serve to prompt banks and brokerage houses to diversify their businesses and expand into new fields on a cross- border basis.

In particular, it cited expansion by banks doing business under the so-called universal banking system into insurance and investment advisory businesses, mergers and acquisitions among small and medium-size institutions in south European countries, and major British commercial banks' moves to scrap and reorganize their securities units. Under the universal banking system that is widely seen in EC countries, banks can engage in banking as well as brokerage business.

These developments, the BOJ report said, should allow financial institutions in the EC to make better use of their competitive edge over counterparts in Japan and the United States, where banking and brokerage businesses are separated by law.

Mongolia

Official Reports National Day Celebrations

OW0905123391 Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 9 May 91

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 8 (XINHUA)—Mongolia will celebrate its national day in a simple traditional form this year because of the country's economic difficulties, a senior Mongolian official said today.

Speaking at a press conference here this afternoon, Vice Chairman of the Small Hural K. Dzardyhan said that slogans and placards will be reduced and the scale of military parades and mass marches are to be limited as well.

However, he said that a traditional Nadam fair, with various kinds of exhibitions and an international symposium would be held during the celebration. Selected foreign government and party leaders will be invited to take part in the festivities.

A preparatory committee led by Prime Minister Dashiyn Byambasuren has been set up to arrange celebrations for national day which falls on July 11, Dzardyhan added.

Mongolia secured a successful people's revolution on July 11, 1921 describing the event as a national democratic revolution for national independence and people's freedom.

Mongolian Herdsmen Vote To Keep Cooperatives

OW1305090491 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 13 (XINHUA)—About 87 percent of Mongolian herdsmen have given "yes" votes in a recent referendum on whether or not to maintain the present production system of agricultural and livestock cooperatives.

The referendum was held on April 18-20 under an agreement between the Federation of Agricultural and Livestock Cooperatives and the country's opposition party, the Mongolian Democratic Union. More than 200,000 herdsmen voted in the referendum.

In the referendum, only 8.3 percent of the herdsmen voted against maintaining the cooperatives, while 86.6 percent agreed to continue as members, and 8.9 percent of them hoped to withdraw from the organizations.

Some newly formed parties and organizations had urged disbanding the agricultural and livestock cooperatives as part of a nation-wide plan of privatization. But the government and the ruling People's Revolutionary Party decided it was for the herdsmen themselves to decide their future.

North Korea

Titles Awarded to Table Tennis Team Members

SK1305064291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0549 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song promulgated a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on awarding the titles of People's Sportswoman to Yi Pun-hui and Yu Sun-pok.

The decree dated May 11 said that the title of People's Sportswoman of the DPRK and the National Flag Order First Class are awarded to Comrades Yi Pun-hui and Yu Sun-pok, paddlers of the state selection sports team, who exalted the honor of chuche Korea and contributed to the development of the sports technique and the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification by displaying high sports technique at the 41st World Table Tennis Championships as players of the North-South unified team.

Reportage on Soccer Teams' Activities Continues

South Team Given Dinner Reception

SK1005153291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 10 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA)—The Football Association of the DPRK gave a dinner-party at the Okryu Restaurant this evening for the soccer team of the South side which had arrived in Pyongyang for the second round of match to select those players of unified Korea team who will participate in the 6th World Youth Football Championships.

Present on invitation were the South side's team leader O Wan-kon, vice-chairman of the Football Association of the South side, players, officials and reporters.

Present on our side were the North side's team leader Yi Myong-song, vice-chairman of the football association of the DPRK, sports officials and players.

South Team Trains With North

SK1105150891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1458 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)—The footballers of the South side staying in Pyongyang for the second appraisal match to select the players of the unified Korea team for the Sixth World Youth Soccer Championships had a joint training with footballers of the North side at the May Day Stadium today.

The northern and southern footballers had a training, mixed half and half.

On the same day the members of the soccer team, reporters and officials of the South side visited the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and Kim Il-song University and saw the grand mass gymnastic display "single-hearted unity" performed by 50,000 school youth and children in Pyongyang and the footballers of the South side went round the Mangyongdae School Children's Palace.

South Players Visit Chuche Tower

SK1305063991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0610 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)—The head of the South side's team and other members who came here for the second appraisal match to select the players of the unified North-South soccer team went round lecture rooms of the Grand People's Study House Sunday.

They were also shown round the Tower of the Chuche Idea. They mounted the observatory and commanded a bird's-eye view of Pyongyang. They went round the sports facilities in Chongchun Street, too.

The South side's soccer team saw an acrobatic performance at the Pyongyang Circus.

The head of the South side's team, sports officials, players, executives and reporters were entertained to a party arranged by our side at the Chongnyu Restaurant in the evening.

Olympic Chairman Meets ROK Official

SK1305063891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0547 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)—Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met Sunday at the People's Palace of Culture with Kim U-chung, chairman of the South Korean Football Association, who has come to Pyongyang for the appraisal match to select the players of the unified Korea soccer team to the 6th World Youth Football Championships.

Views were exchanged on the occasion on forming unified sports teams to participate in international games in the future, too, on the basis of the North-South unified table tennis and soccer teams.

Second Appraisal Match Held

SK1205114391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1110 GMT 12 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—The second appraisal match to select players of the North-South unified team to the Sixth World Youth Football Championships took place this afternoon at the 150,000-seat May Day Stadium.

The stadium was packed to overflowing with people of all walks of life and students in Pyongyang.

When players of the North and the South mixed together entered the stadium at three P.M., divide into two teams in red and white uniforms, the crowds welcomed them with thunderous applause and cheers, waving the unified team flag.

The players of both side went round the stadium, raising high their tightly grasped hands.

After the second appraisal match was declared open, players were introduced and speeches were made by both sides.

Yi Myong-song, vice-chairman of the Football Association of the DPRK, in his speech said that today's appraisal match of the players of the North and the South would be the first step of realising the ardent desire of all the fellow countrymen for a North-South unified team.

We should build a unified motherland where the North and the South demolish the barrier of division in all fields to be unified into one as the football players of the North and the South have unified into one and the same team, he stressed.

O Wan-kon, vice-chairman of the Football Association of the South side said that they have come again to become a vanguard of peaceful reunification, the desire of all 70 million fellow countrymen. Today's appraisal match is the day when young people of the North and the South achieve national reunification before the eyes of the whole nation, he noted.

After their speeches, players of the North and the South posed together for photographs.

The moment, the stadium was resounded with shouts of the crowds "national reunification".

The game began.

Each time players of the North and the South showed good technique, displaying noble sportsmanship with a single heart to demonstrate the united strength of the nation in the international theatre, the crowds sent them enthusiastic cheers and applause and warmly encouraged them to attain success.

When the match ended, the players of the two sides jumped, hugging each other.

The spectators warmly hailed the match with applause and cheers, waving the unified team flags.

Members of Unified Team Announced

SK1305070391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0629 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)—A meeting of the working committee of the unified North-South soccer team was held here Sunday, in which a unified Korea soccer team was formed on the basis of two appraisal matches to select players for the Sixth World Youth Football Championships scheduled in Portugal.

The members of the unified team are:

head; Chang Chung-sik (South)

deputy head; Yi Myong-song (North)

chief coach; An Se-uk (North) coach; Nam Tae-sik (South)

goal keepers; Kim Chong-son (North)
Choe Ik-hyong (South)

defenders; Chong Kang-song (North)
No Tae-kyong (South)
Yim Hwa-yong (North)
Chang Hyon-ho (South) mid-fielders; Kim Chong-man (North)
Cho Chin-ho (South)
Cho In-chol (North)
Pak Chol (South)
Yi Chang-ha (North)
Han Yon-chol (South)
Choe Yong-son (North)
Kim Tong-chol (South) forwards; Yun Chol (North)
So Tong-won (South)
Choe Chol (North)
Yi Tae-hong (South)

Executives and maintenance personnel were also confirmed.

Some of South's Team Depart

SK1305113691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)—Some members of the South side's team returned through Panmunjom today after having participated in the second appraisal match to select players for the North-South unified soccer team.

They were seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Pak Myong-chol, vice-chairman of the Korean Football Association, and sports officials.

Unified Team Tours Sites

SK1405104391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—Chang Chung-sik, head of the unified Korea soccer team for the Sixth World Youth Football Championships, and the South side's executives and reporters visited the Changgwang Kindergarten and the Mansudae Art Studio, a general art creation centre of the country, on May 14.

On May 13 the head of the team, the South side's players, executives and reporters went round Pyongyang Metro.

On the same day Chang Chung-sik, the South side's executives and reporters visited the Kim Chong-suk Nursery.

World Student Body on Death of ROK Student

SK1005044391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 10 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the International Union of Students in its May 2 solidarity message to the South Korean National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) said the South Korean authorities' murder of student Kang Kyong-tae is a wanton violation of human rights and a grave challenge to the dignity and conscience of people.

Kang Kyong-tae was beaten to death by police with iron pipes on April 26 when he was participating in a demonstration demanding the release of an arrested student.

The message stressed that the South Korean authorities must be held fully responsible for the murder, recall all the repressive measures against the students and release the arrested students including former chairman of Chondaehyop.

We express firm solidarity with the South Korean students in their struggle against the domination and military occupation by outside forces, dictatorship, social vices and irregularities and for democracy, campus freedom, justice, independence and peaceful reunification of the country, the message said.

Indian, French Groups View ROK's Statements

SK1405053291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—The Indian UN study centre in a statement May 3 strongly denounced the blast of the South Korean "defence minister" threatening to "surprise and destroy nuclear facilities in the North."

Expressing deep concern over the actions of the South Korean authorities designed to commit adventurous military attack on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the pretext of "international nuclear inspection," the statement demanded that they act, looking squarely at the trend of the times.

The France-Korea Friendship Association in a statement May 2 recalled that the U.S; joint chiefs of staff published an "annual report on appraising military capabilities" taking issue with the DPRK, and coinciding with it, the South Korean puppet defence minister let out a bellicose outcry against the North. The threat of aggression against the DPRK is becoming more undisguised as the South Korean authorities are now faced with crisis, the statement said.

It expressed concern, saying that the South Korean authorities might take military adventures to bridge over the socio-political crisis prevailing in South Korea.

International Group Chairman on 'Disinformation'

SK1405053091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—Robert Charvin, secretary general of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, sent a letter on April 27 to the chief editor of LE MONDE in protest against the paper's disinformation April 22 about the South Korean trip of Gorbachev.

Noting that LE MONDE in the past had very unilaterally reported the Korean question from a narrow-minded stand, he in his letter said that it kept silence about large-scale demonstrations taking place across South Korea in protest against the tour of Gorbachev and the authorities' suppression of them.

He stated that the South Korean visit of Gorbachev was not "favourable to peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia" but aggravated the confrontation and tensions between the North and the South and created obstacles to reunification.

LE MONDE must be impartial in the report about the Korean question, he stressed.

'Railroaded' Passage of Bills in South Viewed

SK1205100591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0905 GMT 12 May 91

["NODONG SINMUN on Railroading of Hypocritic Amendment Bills of Evil Laws by Puppets"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—The "Democratic Liberal Party" [DLP] clan on the 10th of May railroaded in one minute hypocritic amendment bills of the "National Security Law" and "Police Law" through the "National Assembly". When they faced a strong protest of opposition "members", the "DLP" clan declared the passage of the bills in the corridor, saying that the explanation of the "bills" would be given in a document.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says:

The railroading of the "amendment bills" of the fascist evil laws which are little different from the original ones in essence through the "National Assembly" by the No Tae-u ruling group self-discloses the criminal intention to continue the suppression of the people and the murderous atrocities in the future; it is an intolerable wanton challenge to the people demanding the abolition of the evil laws.

This bespeaks that though they are twaddling about "democracy" and "reunification", the South Korean rulers have not the will of democratic politics and intention of reunification in actuality, the author of the commentary notes, adding:

The South Korean authorities have never missed a chance of loudly advertising "National Assembly" as "a political arena of parliamentary democracy" under the "multi-party system". But, this is nothing but an empty talk to mislead public opinion.

The South Korean authorities have not only preserved the anti-democratic, anti-reunification skeleton of the "National Security Law" but revised in a more fascist way some articles including extension of the detention period. The same is the case with the "police law".

The fascist laws rammed by the No Tae-u ruling group through the "National Assembly" must be abolished at once and No must step down from the dictatorial power without delay.

Daily Claims DCRK Plan Best for Reunification

SK1305065791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0633 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)—The most realistic and reasonable way for our nation to resolve the question of the country's reunification as soon as possible is to realise the proposal for founding a democratic confederal republic of Koryo (DCRK), says NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article Sunday.

The article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as saying:

"We believe that the idea of establishing the DCRK is the fair common ground for national reunification which can serve as the basis of national agreement."

The proposal for founding the DCRK is the most fair and aboveboard common ground for national reunification.

It is because this proposal embodies the great principle of defining the way for national reunification which conforms with the reality of our country.

The great principle is to reunify the country through confederacy based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments.

The proposal for founding the DCRK is to reunify the country by founding a confederal republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the North and the South recognize and tolerate each other's idea and social system, a government in which representatives of the North, the South and overseas participate on an equal footing and under which the North and the South exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duty.

The fairness of the proposal finds an expression in that it takes into full account the situation of a unified state with different ideas and systems and in that everything is rationally represented and equally evolved to meet the common demand of the nation and the interests of the North and the South.

The proposal makes it possible to achieve the national unity, transcending differences in ideas and systems, with stress on the common demand and interests of the nation in the form and nomenclature of a unified state, the lawful foundation of a confederal state and the principle of its composition.

It is suited to the specific conditions of our country and the common aspiration and interests of the nation in the division of function and power between the unified government and regional governments.

According to it, the confederal government exercises the function and power of discussing and deciding upon the common matters related to the interests of the country and the nation including the political issues, national defence and foreign relations, while regional governments enforce independent policies within the pale conforming with the fundamental interests and demand of the whole nation and conduct all the activities for narrowing the differences between the north and the south in all fields and achieving the unified development of the country and the nation.

So, the proposal for founding the DCRK is the most realistic and fair common proposal for national reunification to reunify the country, leaving intact the two diametrically different systems of the North and South, without encroaching upon the other's interests or fighting each other.

If the South Korean authorities are truly interested in national reunification, they must not turn down our proposal for founding the DCRK and suppress the South Korean people of all walks of life who actively support it.

SKNDF Urges Students To 'Overthrow' No Tae-u

SK1105102191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)—The director of the Youth and Student Department of the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) in a statement May 5 called upon the one million students to turn out in the struggle to overthrow the No Tae-u murderous "regime" under the anti-U.S. banner not to spoil the price of the blood shed by the patriotic-minded students including Kang Kyong-tae, according to a report of radio Voice of National Salvation from Seoul.

In the statement he said the self-immolation is a death-defying protest against the No Tae-u murderous "regime" that is battening and prolonging its remaining days on the blood of the people and Yankee aggressors, its behind-the-scene manipulator, and a spark of struggle calling upon the one million students and people of all walks of life to turn out to the square of anti-U.S., anti-No Tae-u resistance.

The one and only way out for the people is to overthrow the No Tae-u "regime" and the victory in the sruggle to overthrow No Tae-u can be won only by an anti-U.S. struggle, he noted, stressing:

The people of all strata should put an end to the No Tae-u "regime" with the second June resistance in order not to let their beloved sons and daughters fall victims to the dictatorship any more nor to let our hot-blooded youths and students put their youthful lives on the altar of democracy any longer.

Hanminjon Calls For 'Overthrow' of No 'Regime'

SK1405102791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—The Japan mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) made public a statement on the present situation of South Korea on May 13.

The statement said:

The South Korean situation is coming close to the emergency phase entering May of resistance. [as received]

Now the entire fellow countrymen are indignant at the brutal murder of student Kang Kyong-tae of Myongji University by the truculent No Tae-u military fascist group. The last call for terminating the "security-oriented rule" by Pak Sung-hui, Kim Yong-kyun, Chon Se-yong, Pak Chang-su, Kim Ki-sol and Yun Yong-ha who set themselves ablaze or put their youth and precious lives on the altar of democracy kindled in hearts of the entire people the flame of an uncompromising, decisive resistance against the No Tae-u murderous "regime". Now our people have no other choice but to turn out in a death-defying resistance against the No Tae-u military dictatorship.

We must overthrow the atrocious No Tae-u military fascist dictatorial "regime" through a joint solidarity struggle and unceasing democratic and patriotic actions of the entire people and establish a genuine democratic power in which the people are the masters.

'Torture-Murder' of Union Leader Viewed

SK1405062291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—The South Korean rulers recently published "intermediary results of investigation" into the case of Pak Chang-su, union chairman of the Hanjin Heavy Industries Co., who died in a hospital while he was under detention, falsely reporting that he "committed suicide, driven to despair by sickness."

Dismissing this as another artifice of murderers to conceal the torture-murder committed by them, a NODONG SINMUN analyst today says the blood on the hands of the murderers cannot be washed off.

The No Tae-u group, notes the analyst, took away the body of the victim one day after his death from the mortuary by cracking down upon hundreds of workers and students guarding the body with the mobilisation of more than 1,000 police and hurriedly carried out its autopsy in the absense of his family and made public the "results."

It is not the first time that the South Korean puppets misrepresented as suicide the death of patriotic students and democratic figures after murdering them by tortures. The death of Pak Chang-u is not an exception.

No one can understand why there was no external wound on the body of Pak who is claimed to have "committed suicide" by jumping off the rooftop of a seven-storied building.

It is an insult to the body of the union chairman who led a solidarity struggle of workers to allege that he "committed suicide, driven to despair by sickness."

The puppets published the "intermediary results of investigation" according to a ready-made scenario after staging the autopsy drama posthaste. This is no more than a stopgap measure to erase the traces of the torture-murder and hush up the incident.

11-12 May Military Exercises in South Reported

SK1405060791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—The U.S. Pacific Airforce and Naval Commands on May 11 and 12 staged military manoeuvres against the North in the sky above Anmyon Islet, Kongju, Yongdong, Oeyon Islet, Yoju and Chungju of South Korea, according to military sources. Mobilized there were formations of Pacific-based Z-15, FA-18 fighter-bombers and pursuit-assault planes and some 370 fighter-bombers, assault planes and reconnaissance planes of the U.S. Airforce present in South Korea and the South Korean puppet airforce.

In this period, they deployed several formations of fighter-bombers, pursuit-assault planes, assault planes and antisubmarine patrol planes in U.S. air bases in South Korea from Kadena of Japan and the Pacific.

The South Korean puppets in this period mobilized a large number of infantry, artillery and tank units in Hwachon, Uijongbu and Pochon areas for a frantic air and ground joint military exercises in cooperation with formations of fighter-bombers, assault planes and armed helicopters.

At the same time, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets let U-2 high-altitude strategic reconnaissance planes and other type reconnaissance planes make shuttle flights for hours between east and west in the sky above the military demarcation line on May 12 and 13 for aerial espionage against the targets in the depths and frontline areas of the northern half of Korea.

The number of the warplanes involved in air war exercises over South Korea in the two days totalled 1,000.

Delegation From U.S. Arrives in Pyongyang

SK1205084191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 12 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Asia Society of the United States headed by Prof. Robert Scalapino, former chief of the Research Institute of Eastern Asia of California University of the United States, and the bereaved family of Takeo Takaki, former chief director of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association, arrived here Saturday.

A delegation of the Businessmen Federation of Koreans in the United States headed by its President Kim Chon-yong and Korean resident in the United States Son Won-tae and his companions arrived here on the same day.

U.S.' Solarz Proposes Korea Nuclear-Free Zone

SK1405054991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—Solarz, chairman of the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, proposed making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone, according to a report from Washington.

He recently told this to a delegation from Japan's Democratic Socialist Party on a visit to the United States, reported KYODO.

Daily Demands U.S. Respond to Peace Proposals

SK1305055491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0535 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)—Korea is the most prominent target of the U.S. imperialists' policy of strength and nuclear war strategy and, for this reason, peace on the Korean peninsula is threatened gravely and the danger of war is increasing, says NODONG SINMUN Sunday in an article titled "U.S. Imperialists' Unsatiable Aggressive Desire and Their Korea Policy."

Noting that the U.S. imperialists' Korea policy is a product of this desire in Korea and Asia and it is run through with such policy of strength as military threat and provocations and armed invasion, the author of the article continues:

Today Korea is the main target of the U.S. imperialists' strategy of nuclear war to dominate the world by overpowering socialism with "nuclear supremacy" and the focal point of their Asia-Pacific strategy. By deploying more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have turned it into the largest nuclear arsenal in the Far East and are getting overheated in the preparations to unleash a war. This clearly shows their cruelty and invariable aggressive nature, which shows that they do not hesitate to commit such evildoing as forcing a nuclear holocaust upon the Korean nation for gratifying their avarice and attaining their aggressive aim. And this reveals the tricky method of the U.S. imperialists to conceal the war with the veil of "peace" while seeking it.

The United States is trying to freeze the division of Korea and create "two Koreas" and thus, continuously dominate South Korea and indefinitely keep hold on it as the foremost nuclear attack base for executing their anti-socialist, Asia-Pacific strategy.

It is high time the United States gave up its anachronistic policy of occupying South Korea. The United States must fulfill its unavoidable commitment as a party responsible for the Korean question and, above all, withdraw its armed forces of aggression from South Korea.

We have repeatedly indicated ways for the United States to take its hands off Korea without losing face. The U.S. authorities must immediately respond to our reasonable and realistic overtures for peace and reunification of Korea.

U.S. Urged To 'Rectify' Policy Toward Korea

SK1405050791 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0006 GMT 14 May 91

[NODONG SINMUN 14 May special article: "The United States Should Rectify Its Policy Toward Korea"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Changed realities today reveal more clearly that U.S. policy toward Korea is not only anachronistic, but also is not in the interest of American people.

The United States, which occupied South Korea in the forties, stands in the way of the Korean people's reunification even in the nineties, becoming more enthusiastic about its splittist and war policy, instead of leaving South Korea.

In view of the trends of the international situation that is moving toward detente and peace, in light of the Korean people who aspire for independence and reunification, and even in light of the American people's interest, U.S. policy toward Korea as such is anachronistic.

U.S. policy toward Korea runs, above all, against the call of the people throughout the world who hope for a peaceful settlement of the issues of disarmament, detente, and disputes.

Today, mankind unanimously hopes to live peacefully in a society free from war. If we are to build a peaceful world free from war, it is imperative that disarmament and detente be realized in all corners of the world. It is of particular importance that disarmament and detente be realized in Asia and the Pacific. The key area among these is the Korean peninsula.

Even the U.S. Government authorities are saying that the Korean peninsula is the most strained area in Asia. Reality proves that it is necessary to pay primary attention to the Korean peninsula as part of the effort to realize disarmament and detente in Asia.

In order to relax tensions on the Korean peninsula, it is imperative to uproot the basic elements that augment the danger of war. The occupation of South Korea by the United States and its war policy are these elements.

First of all, it is imperative to have U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea. Today, it is the trend of the times to withdraw foreign troops from other countries. There is no reason or justification for South Korea alone to refuse the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

Withdrawing U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea is the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the people of the world. This notwithstanding, the United States, instead of withdrawing its troops from South Korea, has embarked upon the adventurous road of war, increasing the aggressive forces and operational equipment.

Referring to the Korean peninsula as the place, next to the Gulf region, that has the greatest danger of a localized war, the U.S. military establishment has even mapped out a 120-day war scenario.

At the instigation of their masters, the South Korean puppets are blowing the bugle of war threatening to destroy the nuclear reactor facilities in the North by mounting a surprise, preemptive attack.

In practice, almost every U.S. imperialist and the South Korean puppets are conducting war exercises simulating a surprise attack on the northern half of the Republic by mobilizing hundreds of aircraft of various descriptions. This shows that the United States is about to turn the Korean peninsula into a battlefield with a view toward realizing its aggressive strategy toward Asia and the Pacific.

U.S. maneuvers which threaten war should be resolutely held in check. If the United States genuinely hopes for detente and peace, it should translate its intention into action on the Korean peninsula. Instead of clinging to the policy of war adventure, the United States should move in the direction of relaxing tension on the Korean peninsula and improving the situation in Asia and the Pacific by withdrawing its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

U.S. policy toward Korea also constitutes serious interference that stands in the way of restoring its national sovereignty and realizing the desire of the Korean people for reunification and independence.

Forty-six years have passed since World War II ended. Korea is a country that has attained its independence after being a colony, not an aggressive country that provoked a war. As a matter of course, the colonial rule of the Korean peninsula by outside forces should have come to an end, along with the end of World War II. It was the ardent desire of all the Korean people in the days that followed national liberation to achieve prosperity and development in a reunified independent fatherland after sweeping away outside forces.

Contrary to the opinion of the Korean people, the Korean peninsula was divided by outside forces into the North and South. Occupying South Korea illegally, the United States has to date comfortably nestled in South Korea and has assumed the air of the master as the new colonial ruler in place of Japan, for nearly half a century.

Taking no notice of the trends of the times—the collapse of the wall of division on a global scale and reunification of the divided people, the United States is building the wall of division on the Korean peninsula even higher, standing in the way of the Korean people's desire for reunification.

Thus, the Korean people still suffer from the misfortune of being the world's last divided people. All the misfortune suffered by our people stems entirely from the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops.

Despite the demand of the Korean people and the world's people that the U.S. troops be withdrawn, the United States is trying to perpetuate its occupation of South Korea. The U.S. authorities have openly babbled that they would continuously station the U.S. troops in South Korea even in the 21st century. Describing the 21st century as the era of the Pacific, the United States is trying to rule the Asian-Pacific region, which has great economic potential. It is also calculating to carry out its strategies toward Asia and the Pacific using South Korea, a militarily important area, as its base of operations. The United States is also trying to suppress the South Korean people's earnest desire for reunification using force of arms and to maintain South Korea as its colonial military base for ever. This act by the United States is a grave violation of the Korean people's national sovereignty and flagrant interference in Korea's internal affairs.

U.S. policy toward Korea is the open expression of the imperialist policy of aggression and a shameful policy that runs counter to the trend of the times which is to remove all forms of outside rule and interference and to pursue independent development. The U.S. military occupation of and colonial rule over South Korea must not continue any longer. The United States must respect the Korean people's earnest desire for independence and reunification, abandon its two-Koreas policy, cease its occupation of South Korea, and take its hands of aggression and interference off Korea.

The U.S.' aggressive policy toward Korea is not in the interest of the American people. The occupation of South Korea by the United States and its policy of war are great anxieties for the American people. They impose a heavy financial burden and misfortunes upon the American people.

The United States has deployed its troops and nuclear weapons in South Korea and is building up its forces of aggression largely to provoke a new war in Korea. If war breaks out in Korea, a much heavier burden will be imposed on the shoulders of the American people than at present. Experiences from the Korean war clearly show that a new Korean war will impose great disasters not only on the Korean people but also on the American people. The American people must duly consider how many young American people will lose their lives in vain and how many American families will suffer misfortunes if the United States launches a reckless war in Korea.

The budget deficit, a serious headache for the U.S. Government at present, is caused by the excessive amount of money it spends in maintaining the U.S. troops overseas and in preparing for war. The upkeep for the U.S. troops in South Korea makes up a large share of that for all U.S. troops overseas. A newspaper that represents the views of the U.S. monopolistic capital has revealed that a half of $50 billion, which the U.S. Defense Department annually spends for military purposes in the Asian-Pacific region, is spent in South Korea and that it is now very difficult for the U.S. Government to spend that much money each year for the U.S. troops in South Korea.

The U.S. social circles have said that it is foolish to waste a massive amount of the people's tax revenues in maintaining the U.S. troops in South Korea amid the worldwide trend of arms reduction and detente and that they can not tolerate this any longer. They also have demanded that the U.S. Government change its wrong policy toward Korea.

Even military experts have demanded this. Paracum [as heard], director of the U.S. defense intelligence center, has said that maintaining the U.S. troops in South Korea is not in the U.S. interests at all. In a thesis contributed to the spring 1991 edition of FOREIGN AFFAIRS, a U.S. diplomatic affairs magazine, Crowe, former chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, pointed out that it is not necessarily indispensable to deploy nuclear weapons in South Korea. He also asked the U.S. Government to seek to establish diplomatic relations with North Korea by promising to remove the nuclear weapons in South Korea which are owned by the U.S. troops there. It is time that the United States listen to the voices of the people at home and abroad and boldly free itself from its outdated wrong policy toward Korea. As one responsible for the Korean problem, the United States must positively cooperate to ensure that Korea is reunified at the earliest possible date. Then, bright prospects will open for improving DPRK-U.S. relations. If Korea is reunified under a confedral system without the intervention of outside forces, a neutral and nonaligned reunified Korea will neither harm anyone else's interests nor pose a threat to anyone else. The United States must correct its policy toward Korea and withdraw the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea. This is the demand of the era.

Radio Beijing Cited on Premier Li Peng's Visit

SK1305062291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0541 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)—Radio Beijing May 8 reported a commentator's article entitled "Korean Visit of Premier Li Peng Will Promote Unity, Friendship and Cooperation Between China and Korea Further More."

When Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president, met Premier Li Peng, he highly estimated the great acievements of China in reform and opening and socialist construction and informed the latter of the situation on the Korean peninsula, the radio reported.

Premier Li Peng, it noted, said that the Chinese people support the proposal to achieve the reunification through confederacy based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments put forward by President Kim Il-song.

The radio went on:

Stating that China and Korea are close neighbours linked by mountains and rivers and to steadily strengthen and develop the friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea is a steadfast policy of the party and government of China, Premier Li Peng said the leaders of the two parties and two countries have visited each other regularly like relatives and thus, the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Korea have been strengthened and developed steadily.

Considering in unison that it is very important for the leaders of the two countries to exchange views regularly and inform each other of the situation under the complicated present situation, the premiers of the two countries regarded this as of important significance in further promoting the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

The visit of Premier Li Peng showed that the Sino-Korean friendship has struck roots in the hearts of the two peoples. The two countries will in the future, too, make all efforts to strengthen and develop the Sino-Korean friendship further still, the radio stressed.

Kim Il-song Greets Various World Leaders

SK1205093891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 12 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent reply messages and returned greetings to foreign party and state leaders for their messages and congratulations to him on the occasion of his birthday.

He sent reply messages and returned greetings to M.S. Gorbachev, president of the Soviet Union and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Vo Chi Kong, president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Borisav Jovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia; Ghulam Ishaq Khan, president, and Mian Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, prime minister, of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia; Ilyas al-Hirawi, president of the Republic of Lebanon; 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, president of the Command Council of the National Salvation revolution of the Republic of the Sudan; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation; Husayn the First, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan; Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Presidential Council of the Republic of Yemen; Jerry John Rawlings, head of state of the Republic of Ghana and chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council; Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea, chairman of the Transitional Council of National Redressment and head of state; Sam Nujoma, president of the Republic of Namibia; Ibrahim B. Babangida, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and commander-in-chief of the armed forces; Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyan; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Amadou Toumani Toure [name as received], chairman of the People's Transitional Committee of National Salvation and head of State of Mali; Maaouiya Ould Sid' Ahmed Taya, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the Republic of Mozambique; Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front, head of state and Government of Burkina Faso; Mohamed Abdel Aziz [name as received], president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario Front; Miguel Trovoada, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and founder-chairman of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea; Paul Biya, president of the Republic of Cameroon; Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire; Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese people's rally and president of the Republic of Togo; Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Republic of Tunisia; Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army; H. Desmond Hoyte, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana, and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, president of the Republic of Nicaragua; and Vincent Tabone, president of the Republic of Malta.

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks to them for their warm congratulations and wishes on the occasion of his birthday.

He expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and above-said countries will grow stronger and develop.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift From Japanese Paper

SK1405055291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from the YOMIURI SHIMBUN of Japan.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by Tamotsu Tsukuda [name as received], member of the editorial board of YOMIURI SHIMBUN, who is a companion of the bereaved family of the former chief director of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association on a visit to Korea.

Delegates Leave for Iran; PRC Delegates Arrive

SK1405113691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Korea-Iran Friendship Parliamentary Group led by Paek In-chun, vice-chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly and chairman of the group, left here today for a visit to Iran.

A delegation of the Institute of Modern International Relations of China led by vice-director of the institute Xu Tan [name and title as received] arrived here today.

O Chin-u, Other Leaders Visit Bier of Ho Tam

SK1305064091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0601 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)—Party and government cadres Sunday visited the bier of the late Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and deeply mourned his death.

A wreath sent by the great leader President Kim Il-song was laid before the bier.

Also laid there was a wreath sent by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces, Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and other party and government cadres observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased.

On the same day, officials of the WPK Central Committee, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, the Administration Council, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, commissions and ministries of the Administration Council, central organs and public organisations, personages of education, culture and art, public health and the press and officials of party and power organs and administration and economic bodies in Pyongyang visited the bier of the deceased and expressed deep condolences.

Officials of the C.C., the Korean Social Democratic Party and the C.C., the Chondoist Chongu Party were seen there.

Meanwhile, foreign diplomatic envoys here and Cho Il-min, chief of the Pyongyang mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon), also visited the Sojang Club in which the bier of the deceased is laid, and expressed condolences.

Ho Tam's Funeral Held at Martyrs' Cemetary

SK1305131691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)—A solemn funeral of the late Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, was held here today as a state funeral.

Participating in the funeral together with the family of the deceased were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and minister of people's armed forces; Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and premier of the Administration Council; Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-president of the DPRK; and other party and government cadres.

The family and relatives of the deceased and members of the state funeral committee mourned before the bier.

At 10 A.M. the coffin was carried to the hearse amid the solemn trains of the funeral music.

The streets through which the hearse passed were in grief over the loss of a revolutionary comrade.

A ceremony of paying last homage to the deceased took place at the patriotic martyrs' cemetery situated on the outskirts of Pyongyang.

Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK, vice-premier and foreign minister, made a mourning address.

Comrade Ho Tam who had grown into an able official under the deep care and love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made devoted efforts to implement the party's lines and policies at important posts of the party and state organs with a high degree of revolutionary passion and patriotic zeal from the period in which the socialist revolution and socialist construction got into full stride in our country, he said.

Noting that it is a big loss for our party and people to part with him who worked passionately for the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification of the country, he stressed: We will turn the sorrow of losing an able official of our party and state and a precious revolutionary comrade into strength and fighting spirit and work with redoubled efforts for the victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche, doing the share left undone by you.

The coffin was buried amid the solemn playing of the funeral music and a volley of rifles.

Party Leaders at Funeral Listed

SK1405094591 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 13 May 91

[Excerpts] A solemn funeral service for the late Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, was held in Pyongyang today as a state funeral. [passage omitted]

Attending there were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Bureau Presidium of the WPK Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the Administration Council, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, Comrade Chon Pyong-ho, and Comrade Han Song-yong, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Inspection Committee of the party Central Committee; Comrade Choe Yong-nim, Comrade Hong Song-nam, and Comrade Hong Si-hak, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the Administration Council; Comrade Kim Chol-man, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kim Pok-sin and Comrade Kang Hui- won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the Administration Council; Comrade Pak Nam-ki, Comrade So Kwan-hui, Comrade Yun Ki-pok, and Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrade Kim Yun-hyok, Comrade Kim Hwan, Comrade Kim Chang-chu, Comrade Kim Tal-hyon, and Comrade Chang Chol, vice premiers of the Administration Council; Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Yi Kye-paek, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; members of the state funeral committee; and other functionaries of the party power bodies, central organs, and social organizations, together with the family of the deceased. [passage omitted]

Kim Yong-nam Gives Address

SK1405120991 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 13 May 91

[Funeral address by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier and foreign minister of the DPRK State Administration Council, at the state funeral held on 13 May for the late Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, and chairman of the Peaceful Reunification Committee of the Fatherland—read by announcer]

[Text] Today, amid deep sorrow we bid our last farewell to the late Comrade Ho Tam who was a faithful revolutionary fighter of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and an outstanding guidance functionary of the party and the state. The heart of Comrade Ho Tam, which beat so vigorously for the party and the leader and for the fatherland and the people on the road of struggle for the victory of the sacred revolutionary cause of chuche, has stopped beating. Comrade Ho Tam, an ardent revolutionary fighter who devoted his all for the cause of strengthening and developing our party and for the country's grandeur and prosperity, has left us, ending his life without seeing the day of national reunification which he so ardently desired.

At this grievous moment of having to bid our last farewell to Comrade Ho Tam, we cannot repress our sorrow of having lost a beloved revolutionary comrade with whom we have shared the destiny on the single road of the revolution, and at the same time we cannot but retrospect, with deep emotion, on the whole life of Comrade Ho Tam who faithfully struggled in the important positions in the party and the state, devoting all of his ability and energy with a burning loyalty to the party and the leader.

Comrade Ho Tam was born in a poor worker's family at the most grim time of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and was forced to live in bitter slavery amid brutal oppression and maltreatment by the imperialists and the exploiting class. However, after national liberation he was able to find, for the first time, the way of leading a genuine life in the warm bosom of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Because he deeply experienced the sorrow and misfortune of the nation, the country of which he was deprived of, already in his early days amid the hardships of forced labor Comrade Ho Tam not only brilliantly embroidered his whole life with his singlehearted loyalty to the party and the leader, cherishing deep in his heart the benevolent solicitude of the great leader who has bestowed upon him the noblest political life of members of the Workers' Party of Korea and the greatest happiness of the independent people, but also unstintedly devoted all of his wisdom and energy to the struggle for the victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Ever since the socialist revolution and socialist construction began to be pushed ahead earnestly in our country, Comrade Ho Tam—who was fostered to become an able functionary amid the great leader's deep solicitude and love—has devotedly struggled with lofty revolutionary zeal and patriotic devotion in his important positions of party and state organs to implement the lines and policies set forth by the party

Under high political trust from the great leader, beginning in 1961 Comrade Ho Tam was active in various responsible positions in the field of external affairs, such as the positions of vice minister and minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and actively struggled to brilliantly implement the independent foreign policy of our party. From 1972, he was energetically active in promoting the external prestige and dignity of our party and state, in strengthening the international solidarity of our revolution, and in expediting the cause of making the world independent in the important positions of vice premier and foreign minister of the State Administration Council.

Comrade Ho Tam was elected as a member of the central guidance organ of the party beginning in November 1970. At the 13th plenary meeting of the 5th party Central Committee, he was elected as a candidate member of the Political Committee [as heard] of the party Centrtal Committee, and at the eighth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee he was elected as a member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee. Thus, he devotedly struggled to strengthen and develop our party. In the period when the work of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea rose to the forefront, and thus a new turn was effected in the development of our party and the revolution, Comrade Ho Tam energetically worked in the frontline of the struggle to firmly build the organizational and ideological foundation of the party and to strengthen and develop our party into a revolutionary party of chuche, being eternally in the responsible position of secretary of the party Central Committee.

Comrade Ho Tam resolutely struggled to establisn in the entire party the revolutionary ethos of safeguarding and defending the party and the leader politically, ideologically, and with life; and of implementing the party's line and policies under the principle of absoluteness and unconditionality. Thus, he made great contributions to further enhancing the combat capability and leadership ability of our party, and to vigorously leading our revolution to the single road of chuche.

Upholding the lofty will of the party and the leader that has defined national reunification as the supreme national duty, Comrade Ho Tam not only made strenuous efforts for the implementation of the independent national reunification policy of our party, but also actively struggled to check and frustrate the two Koreas plot by splittists at home and abroad, and to firmly rally all compatriots in the North and the South and overseas under the banner of national reunification.

Indeed, Comrade Ho Tam's whole life has been consistent in the struggle to accomplish the lines and policies put forward by our party. Until his last moment of life, the Comrade remained endlessly loyal to the party and to the revolutionary cause.

Thanks to lofty trust and love of the party and the leader, Comrade Ho Tam's whole life has been glorious. With his boundless loyalty to the great leader and to our party, his life has been brilliant.

With his firm faith in upholding the leadership of the party and the leader, and with his ardent and pure revolutionary sense of obligation, Comrade Ho Tam was always respected and loved by his comrades.

For his merits attained in strengthening and developing the party and the state, and for victory of the revolution and construction, Comrade Ho Tam received the Kim Il-song Medal, the highest medal of the Republic, and the tile of labor hero. He also received many citations and medals, including the Order of National Flag First Class.

Our people are grievous for having lost Comrade Ho Tam, the loyal son of the party and the leader, and are unable to repress sad feelings.

We have lost you late Comrade Ho Tam, who worked so passionately to achieve the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification of the nation, when the entire party and all the people are vigorously struggling to accomplish the glorious chuche cause. This is indeed a great loss for our party and our people.

Comrade, you left us without repaying all of the boundless love and benevolence given by the party and the leader, and leaving deep sorrow to the great leader for losing a beloved fighter.

Comrade, you energetically worked to strengthen and develop our party and to accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause by upholding the lofty intentions of the party and the leader. Your heart has stopped too early with so much works ahead of you.

Comrade, we have lost you from the glorious ranks who are accelerating the majestic march of the 1990's for a chuche-orientation of the entire party and the whole society by upholding the great leader at our van. We cannot suppress our sadness.

We will replace our sorrow for having lost the precious revolutionary Comrade, an able functionary for the party and the state, with strength and the spirit of struggle. We will more vigorously struggle for the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause by combining the role which you cannot play.

Although your heart has stopped, the ardent loyalty to the party and to the leader cherished by you, warm love for the fatherland and the people, and the precious merits you attained before the party and the fatherland, will remain in the history of the nation forever.

Late Comrade Ho Tam, may you sleep in peace!

13 May 1991
The WPK Central Committee
The DPRK Supreme People's Assembly
The DPRK Administration Council

* Council Reviews Economic Planning, Performance

912C0195A Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 9 Mar 91 p 1

[Report by Kim Yong-ho: "Step Up the Completion of the First-Quarter People's Economy Plan—The State Administration Council Holds a Plenary Meeting"]

[Text] The State Administration Council held a plenary meeting on 6 and 7 March.

Present were Premier Comrade Yon Hyong-muk and vice premiers, chairmen and ministers respectively of the committees and ministries of the State Administration Council and other members of the State Administration Council.

The meeting was open to functionaries of central and local administrative, economic agencies and of major factories and enterprises.

The meeting summed up how the people's economy plans for 1990 and for January and February this year had been fulfilled, then discussed measures to accelerate the fulfillment of the 1991 first-quarter plan.

Following a report by Vice Premier Choe Yong-nim, the meeting opened a debate.

As noted in the report and the debate, great results were achieved in the carrying out of the people's economy plans for last year and for January and February this year through dynamic struggles to create a new "speed of the 1990's" in response to the party's militant appeal.

Last year the production vastly increased over 1989 in major industrial goods, while the construction of power plants and the rebuilding and expansion of factories and enterprises made successful progress to further strengthen the socialist self-dependent national economy. Major construction projects including the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Complex made vigorous progress and great innovations were reported in the sphere of housing construction. Brilliant successes were achieved in the great nature remaking projects to further upgrade the rural irrigation networks.

Many factories and enterprises including the Komdok Mining Complex, the Musan Mining Complex, the Chonnae District Coal Mining Complex and the Sunchon Cement Complex overfulfilled their plans for January and February. In the rural economy, dry-field top-soil spreading work had been completed on hundreds of thousands of chongbo to increase the fertility of soil markedly.

Both in the report and the debate, the speakers, unanimously pointing out that all these successes were the results of the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the energetic guidance by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, discussed the task of fulfilling the March and first-quarter plans brilliantly by retaining the high morale, and ways and means to accomplish it.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out:

"Only by pushing ahead the economic construction vigorously, we can consolidate the nation's material and technological foundations and raise the people's living standards with no letup."

The plenary meeting stressed that in stepping up struggles to fulfill the March and first-quarter plans, it is necessary to give top priority to the extraction industry, the electric power industry and the railway transport sector and make great efforts for the development of the metal industry. They noted:

In the coal industry, in order to decisively increase the coal production, efforts should be focused on large-scale, rich-deposit mines such as the Anju District Coal Mining Complex while making it an invariable principle to give priority to drifting and stripping in compliance with the party guideline.

Related sectors will give highest precedence to ensuring 3-month supplies for coal mines in materials they need, while various sectors of the people's economy will launch a drive to help ensure the delivery of small tools for miners, stripping equipment, mining machines and other supplies needed at coal mines.

The mining sector will utilize the existing facilities most effectively and continue to assign major efforts to increasing the lead and zinc production. At the same time, it will turn out more copper; the Komdok Mining Complex in particular will bring on a sweeping upsurge in the nonferrous ore production in the same spirit and mettle as the Kangson working class displayed in the great chollima upswing period after the end of the Korean war.

The electric power industry, ensuring full-capacity operations of thermal power plants as an important key to resolving electric power problems, will conduct maintenance and repair work on generating facilities at those plants on a timely and qualitative basis. The coal industry and the railway transport sector will send coal to thermal power plants on time, while the metal and other related industries will ensure materials for the maintenance and repair work as envisaged without fail.

The railway transport sector will efficiently maintain the existing rolling stock and increase the number of rolling stock in operations markedly; closely plan and organize loading on loop-line trains and increase the ratio of concentrated transport on bulk freight. It will organize and direct its transport work under the principle of giving priority to moving materials urgently needed in regularizing production at high levels.

Committees and ministries concerned, including the Ministry of Metal Industry, will deliver—unconditionally and on a preferential basis—rolled steel for the railway transport sector and, by doing so, ensure that the rolling-stock repair and the locomotive and freight-car production plans for the first quarter are fulfilled satisfactorily.

The metal industry is the pillar of a self-dependent economy.

The metal industry will maintain firm control on major ferrous mines such as the Musan Mining Complex, giving priority to the production of ferrous ore concentrates. It will enhance the role and responsibility of metallurgical plants and ensure the production of iron and steel materials needed in different sectors of the people's economy—by kind, specification and quality.

The meeting set forth tasks and measures for the machine industry, the building materials industry and the forestry branch to fulfill the remaining parts of their March and first-quarter plans.

Noting that most important in further enhancing the people's living standards is to rapidly develop agriculture and the light industry, the meeting stressed as follows:

Functionaries in the rural economy sector, working from a firm position befitting the master responsible for the nation's rice bin, will conduct organizing work meticulously to do the immediate farm work on a timely and substantive basis, including top-soil spraying, amelioration of marshy land, repair and maintenance of irrigation facilities, preparing of compost, preparations for sowing on the cold frames, and the processing of seeds. They will see to it that farming materials and supplies like the thin vinyl sheets are maintained with care and used effectively.

Preparatory measures should be taken thoroughly to plant feed pumpkins, leaf beets and wax gourds extensively. Cultivation of spring vegetables should be organized and closely coordinated to ensure that they are produced in large quantities from the beginning of the season.

To develop agriculture, industry and urban areas must respectively support agriculture and rural areas vigorously as stated in the Thesis on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country. The chemical industry sector will produce and send various kinds of fertilizer, agricultural chemicals and insecticides in accordance with the seasonal demands for them so as to ensure their effectiveness, while other sectors involved will see that farm machines and parts and thin vinyl sheets are delivered ahead of schedule.

The light industry sector will launch vigorous struggles to mobilize reserves to maximum degrees and produce more and better fabrics, shoes and other consumer goods and increase their varieties, upholding the party's light industry revolution guideline. The chemical, metal and machine industries and other sectors of the people's economy will provide the light industry with raw materials and other materials and supplies, and parts for maintenance and repair of plant equipment satisfactorily, ensuring that light industry plants are operated at full capacity. Especially, high precedence should be given to materials needed by the 8 February Vinalon Complex to regularize at high levels its production of those chemical goods which are used to turn out consumer goods.

The Tongil [Reunification] Street project in Pyongyang City and housing construction in cities and villages will be further stepped up to fulfill the first-quarter housing construction plan without fail and thereby to provide the people with better living conditions.

In the report and the debate, speakers touched on the importance of the production of export goods for the immediate period, noting as follows:

Export is tantamount to production. Committees and ministries of the State Administration Council will organize and lead production on a priority basis for export goods. Especially, special attention should be paid to expanding the production of export goods in branches playing relatively larger roles in the state-run foreign trade.

Capital construction is a prerequisite for increases in production capacity.

The meeting stressed the need to thoroughly carry through the party guideline on concentrating construction projects and, by doing so, complete the current calcinator project at the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Complex by mid-April and further speed up the Namgang power plant project.

In the report and the debate, speakers pointed out that for the successful fulfillment of the plans for March and the first quarter, economic guidance and the management and operations of enterprises must be closely organized and coordinated. They said:

Functionaries will firmly grasp the Taean work system and masterfully conduct economic organizational work and the management and operations of enterprises to accelerate the fulfillment of the March and first-quarter plans under the collective leadership of the party committees. They will place themselves deep in the realities as required by the Chongsan-ni spirit and method and, through their energetic political work, spur on the masses positively toward the fulfillment of the immediate economic tasks.

Emphasizing that this is the time to put spurs to struggles for the earlier fulfillment of the first quarter plans, the meeting noted:

With the once-the-party-decides-we-will-do-it faith, and full of confidence in victory, functionaries will aggressively organize and command the battles for the fulfillment of the remaining parts of the March and first-quarter plans. Ideologically determined that they will do it anyway with or without assistance from the party, functionaries must resolve any problems in their own responsibility and with their own resources. Whenever a difficult and backbreaking task comes up, they will take the lead and labor at it—and make a breakthrough for further advances.

Participants in the plenary meeting reaffirmed their firm resolve to step up the march and fulfill brilliantly the March and first-quarter plans and prepare a solid starting position for the second-quarter battle, with burning loyalty to the party and the leader, high revolutionary spirit and fighting power, and in the spirit of the speed battle joined to chollima.

KCNA Review of 14 May Pyongyang Press

SK1405064191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 14 May 91

[Press Review]

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a photo-accompanied report that the great leader President Kim Il-song received the bereaved family of former chief director of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association.

Printed in the press is a message of greetings sent by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to President H. Kamuzu Banda of the Republic of Malawi on the occasion of his 85th birthday.

Foreign news media carried articles on the occasion of the birthday of President Kim Il-song, says NODONG SINMUN.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was presented with a gift by the YOMIURI SHIMBUN office of Japan.

South Korean people are deeply revering Comrade Kim Chong-il, according to the press.

Papers give an account of the funeral service for the late Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and carry a mourning address of the C.C., the WPK, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK and the Administration Council of the DPRK.

Papers report about the construction of power stations in different parts of the country and rice-transplanting on cooperative farms.

MINJU CHOSON runs an article entitled "To Maintain National Character of our Language is Consistent Policy of the Party".

Papers report that Premier Yon Hyong-uk met a delegation of Austrian International Trade and Finance Corporation (AWT) and a DPRK Government delegation headed by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok returned home after visiting Vietnam, Laos and India.

NODONG SINMUN says that the general secretary of the Egyptian National Democratic Party met a WPK delegation, the president of the Executive Committee of the National Left Revolutionary Union of Peru and the chairman of the United Left of Peru, the coordinator of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua and the Syrian prime minister met DPRK ambassadors to their countries.

Papers report about a DPRK book, photo and handiwork exhibition and film show held in Belgium, sojourn in Japan of a delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and an agreement on mutual cooperation signed between the DPRK and Iran in post and telecommunications.

It is reported in the press that a unified Korea soccer team for the Sixth World Youth Football Championships scheduled in Portugal was formed, members of the South side of the unified Korea soccer team visited different places in Pyongyang and some members of the South side's soccer team who had participated in the second appraisal match left Pyongyang.

Papers give an account of a memorial service of Pyongyang youth and students for martyr Kang Kyong-tae of South Korean Myongji University who was murdered by the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military fascist rulers and carry a mourning poem and a letter of condolences to Kang Kyong-tae's parents and to the teachers and students of Myongji University.

A nation-saving death squad under the National Council of Student Representatives of South Korea (Chondaehyop) occupied the headquarters of the "Democratic Liberal Party" and the two students who had been missing after participating in an all-people's rally were found dead, says the press.

NODONG SINMUN runs a commentary on the "intermediary results of investigation" into the case of Pak Chang-su, union chairman of the Hanjin Heavy Industries Co., announced by the South Korean authorities in a bid to cover up the trace of his torture-death.

The paper carries an article under the title "South Korea is Graveyard of Human Rights."

Foreign news columns of the press include reports that Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in a press conference referred to Sino- Soviet relations and internal policies, the Egyptian president flailed Israel, the Malaysian prime minister called for continued sanctions against South Africa and the minister of defence of the USSR in his article on the day of victory over fascist Germany stressed that the Soviet Union can neither disarm itself nor slacken vigilance.

Solarz, chairman of the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, demanded the Korean peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free zone and the Japanese NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported that the United States and the Soviet Union were holding a secret negotiation over the withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea, says NODONG SINMUN.

Papers inform the readers that a starting ceremony of the "International Solidarity March for Supporting Korea's Reunification" was held in Belgium.

NODONG SINMUN carries an article captioned "The United States Must Rectify its Korean Policy."

South Korea

PRC Rejects Plea To Press North on Inspection

SK1405020491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0141 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP)—China has virtually rejected an American request that it put pressure on North Korea to allow international inspection of its nuclear facilities, a highly placed government official said Tuesday.

U.S. Undersecretary of State Robert Kimmitt was told during a visit to Beijing May 5-7 that China would not tackle North Korea about allowing inspection of its nuclear facilities as it was not supplying Pyongyang with nuclear technology or materials, the official said.

Chinese officials advised Kimmitt to seek Soviet cooperation as the Soviets were supplying nuclear materials to North Korea.

North Korea is said to be only a few years away from building an atomic bomb. It joined the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in 1985 but has yet to sign the International Atomic Energy Agency's safeguards accord, under which all signatories have to open their nuclear facilities to international inspection.

The official said China's cool response to the U.S. request was a sign of displeasure over Washington's move to link Beijing's human rights record to most-favored-nation status [MFN].

In Beijing, Kimmitt discussed renewal of MFN status and human rights conditions in China since the Tiananmen Square crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrations in 1989 with Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and vice Foreign Minister Liu Huaqui.

In a strongly worded statement on U.S. attempts to link political issues to MFN renewal, Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Wu Jianmin said Beijing "will never accept the attachment of various conditions to the extension of the most-favored-nation treatment."

The Korean official said souring Sino-U.S. relations might adversely affect South Korea's attempt to join the United Nations this year. South Korea plans to apply alone if the communist North continues to reject its offer to join the world body simultaneously yet separately.

"However, we believe the U.S. administration will extend the MFN in the end and China will seek to narrow the differences in opinion through behind-the-scenes negotiations," he said.

Some U.S. officials and congressmen have been calling for an end to China's MFN status because it has jailed pro-democracy protesters, exported products made by prison labor, and has a 10.4 billion-U.S.-dollar trade surplus with the United States.

DPRK Delegations Sent Overseas for UN Policy

SK1205080891 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 May 91 p 2

[Text] Since the government launched an all-out diplomacy, including dispatching of special envoys, to realize the unilateral entry of South Korea into the United Nations during the UN General Assembly this fall, North Korea hurriedly dispatched high-ranking delegations to Asia, Africa and other areas of the world to counter South Korea's diplomatic activities. Thus, diplomatic confrontation is being touched off between the North and the South over the United Nations.

It is first time since 1976, when the Korean issue was boycotted to be an agenda item in the United Nations, for the North and South of Korea to wage full-scale vote-winning diplomacy in an effort to secure the supporting votes in the United Nations.

The government is planning to submit an application for UN membership before the opening of the 46th UN General Assembly on this 17 September. To secure the supporting votes, the government on 30 April sent No Sin-yong, former prime minister, to India, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland as the special presidential envoy, and is planning to dispatch nine special delegations to 36 nations in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America by July.

It is learned that the special delegations, headed by former foreign ministers including Pak Tong-chin, Yi Won-kyong and Choe Kwang-su, will explain to the governments of the visiting countries the justness and inevitability of unilateral entry of South Korea into the United Nations, and will appeal to them for support.

On the other hand, North Korea on 27 April sent a delegation led by its Vice President Yi Chong-ok to Vietnam, Laos and India. Following this, it dispatched Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the Workers' Party, to Syria, Egypt, Libya and Tunisia.

It has been learned that Vice President Yi stressed that ROK's unilateral UN membership will perpetuate the nation's division and this issue must be resolved first through discussions between the North and the South, thus repeatedly emphasizing North Korea's previous position.

It is also learned that North Korea will send four high-ranking officials of the authorities, including Han Si-hae, vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, to the United States around 24 May.

Vice chairman Han will visit the United States upon the invitation of the Presbyterian Church Council in the United States and its affiliated college. However, in view of his past position of North Korean Ambassador to the United Nations, his visit attracts great attention of the people.

Prior to this, North Korea dispatched Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council, to Southeast Asia on 2 May; Kim Yong-nam, foreign minister, to Mauritius, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Tanzania from 6 to 22 February; Choe Kwang, general Chief of Staff, to Cuba on 27 February, and Kim Chong-u, vice minister of External Economic Affairs to Germany on 12 January.

Soviet Ambassador Hints at Support for UN Entry

SK1405123591 Seoul YONHAP in English 1223 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP)—Soviet Ambassador Oleg Sokolov hinted Tuesday that the Soviet Union may support South Korea's solo entry into the United Nations if North Korea continues to reject a simultaneous admission of the two Koreas into the world body to the last.

Sokolov gave the hint in talks with New Democratic Party [NDP] President Kim Tae-chung, by saying, "Moscow expects Seoul and Pyongyang to settle the U.N. membership issue through bilateral dialogues before the U.N. general meeting slated for this autumn. We cannot see things in a rosy light only and Moscow will, just in case, respect the principle of universality of the United Nations," according to NDP spokesman Pak Sang-chon.

Kim recently sent a letter to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, asking him to cooperate for the simultaneous admission of South and North Korea into the United Nations. Sokolov made a courtesy call on the opposition leader at his office, apparently in connection with the letter.

In response to Kim's another letter sent to Gorbachev in January to demand an official account of the Soviet downing of a South Korean 747 airliner in 1987, the ambassador was quoted as saying, "The Soviet side shot down the aircraft because it made a premeditated violation of the Soviet air space, which posed a threat to security."

Sokolov was also quoted as saying there were no new findings on the incident and that he felt sorry for the bereaved families.

Sokolov promised Moscow would allow the bereaved families to visit the crash site and set up a memorial monument for the victims, Pak said.

Government Says Pyongyang Delaying Rice Trade

SK1405015891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (OANA-YONHAP)—Shipment of South Korean rice to North Korea in a direct barter trade has been delayed by Pyongyang, not by pressure from the United States and other rice exporters, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry said Monday.

North Korea has complained that South Korea is charging far more for its rice than the international price, has accused Seoul of exploiting inter-Korean barter trade for political purposes and has demanded that South Korea submit a detailed shipment schedule for the entire 100,000 tons of rice in the contract, the Ministry said in a statement.

South Korea's Cheonji Trading Co. signed a direct trade deal with North Korea's Kumgangsan International Trade and Development Corp. on Jan. 26 agreeing to swap 100,000 tons of rice for an equal value of North Korean coal and cement.

The two companies subsequently agreed that Cheonji would ship the first 5,000 tons of rice first around May 7, but the shipment was indefinitely delayed after Kumgangsan demanded a timetable for delivery of the entire 100,000 tons of rice instead.

Cheonji priced the rice at 350 U.S. dollars a ton, according to the Ministry, and Kumgangsan complained because the international market price is 170 dollars a ton.

"It's unfair to compare prices without considering quality," a Ministry official said. "The 170-dollar rice is much too poor quality. The price we asked for our rice is actually low when you consider its quality."

Shipment has been delayed because Pyongyang is backing out of the contract and making unreasonable demands, the statement said.

The Ministry flatly denied reports that major rice exporters such as the United States, fearing their exports could be affected have unofficially complained about the barter deal.

Recent newspaper reports said rice exporting nations had pressed South Korea to observe the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization's [FAO] requirement for full negotiation with major exporters for rice shipments of over 1,000 tons.

South Korea could also be hit for dumping under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade because the domestic price of rice is much higher than the price quoted to North Korea, according to the Ministry.

But since the deal is classified as inter-Korean trade, it is subject only to Korean laws, the Ministry said. No duties are levied as it is not an international transaction, and therefore it is not subject to FAO or GATT regulations, it said.

The Ministry will consider shipment of the entire 100,000 tons if Cheonji applies after further talks with Kumgangsan, officials said. The two companies plan to meet before May 20.

Joint Development Projects Planned With North

SK1205105891 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 12 May 91 p 2

[Text] It has been learned that the North and the South of Korea will push ahead with joint development projects for reclamation of 140,000-chongbo [1 chongbo is equivalent to 2.451 acres] of land in the west coast of North Korea.

From 7 to 10 May, the Fourth Conference of the Food Security Committee of the Asian-Pacific region, which is an affiliated organization of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], was held in Bangkok, Thailand. It was learned on 11 May that during this conference, North Korea unofficially requested our side to provide technological support and cooperation for reclamation works which North Korea is carrying out to increase food production.

For this, the government is planning to dispatch experts with experience and technology, which they gained while carrying out reclamation work on the west coast of our side, to North Korea through the Korea International Cooperation Agency [KOICA], which was organized in April as an affiliated organization of the Foreign Ministry with the purpose of supporting the developing countries. The government is also planning to offer, if necessary, the External Development Cooperation Fund [EDCF], low-interest loans, to North Korea.

A high-ranking government official revealed that "at the conference of the Food Security Committee of the Asian-Pacific region, which closed on 10 May, the North Korean delegation unofficially requested this committee to provide technological support and cooperation for reclamation works on the west coast." He said that in view of its geological conditions and our experience in land reclamation works, North Korea's request can be, in fact, interpreted as the request to our side."

This official added that "the government is planning to dispatch our experts to North Korea through KOICA and to offer even the EDCF. However, the dispatch of experts will be realized in an indirect manner through the committee."

He noted that "in order to solve the food shortage caused by lack of cultivated lands, North Korea is carrying out a "movement to discover the new land," a land reclamation work, for 140,000-chongbo of land in 13 areas including Kando, North Pyongan Province, during the third seven-year plan period (from 1987 to 1993)."

Turkish Prime Minister Akbulut Arrives in Seoul

SK1405074791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0643 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP)—Turkish Prime Minister Yildirim Akbulut arrived in South Korea on Tuesday for a three-day visit at the invitation of Prime Minister No Chae-pong.

The Turkish premier was to meet with No later in the day to discuss ways to promote cooperation between the two nations and will pay a courtesy call on President No Tae-u on Thursday.

Korea and Turkey established diplomatic ties in 1957.

Pledges 'Support' for UN Entry

SK1405124991 Seoul YONHAP in English 1237 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister No Chae-pong and visiting Turkish Prime Minister Yildirim Akbulut discussed South Korea's admission to the United Nations and ways to expand bilateral political and economic links.

No explained Seoul's diplomatic effort to win a U.N. seat this year and Akbulut pledged full support to it, said a Korean official who attended the meeting.

He said the Turkish premier gave thanks for South Korea's 20 million-dollar aid to Turkey during the Gulf war days and Seoul's additional plan to provide 1,000 tons of rice and 570,000 dollars of cash in aid of the Kurdish refugees.

The two prime ministers agreed to hold the fifth Korea-Turkey economic committee in Ankara in September or October and put into action private-level economic cooperation committee.

Akbulut is scheduled to pay a courtesy call on President No Tae-u and leave Korea on Thursday.

Hardline Policy Against Protests To Continue

SK1105071991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0553 GMT 11 May 91

[By Kim Hyong-kun]

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP)—Anti-government protests touched off by the police beating death of a Seoul student two weeks ago are expected to continue as the government shows no sign of accepting the demands of demonstrators.

Calls for promised democratic reforms are growing among dissident and opposition groups, and the government and its ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) are accused of doing little, except for firing the home minister and a couple of other steps.

The government clings to the position that the killing of the student was accidental, not deliberate. The demonstrators insist it was not an accident, but an unavoidable result of the current "undemocratic" political situation.

The result has been unabated street demonstrations since Kang Kyong-tae, a 20-year-old freshman, was clubbed to death by plainclothed riot policemen on April 26.

Dissidents, chiefly university students, see Kang's death as their best chance to turn the tables in their struggle to oust the government and five people have set themselves ablaze to fuel national resentment against what they believe is an undemocratic government.

Complaining that their demands have been ignored by the government, a loose-knit joint committee of 53 dissident groups, vows to funnel all its efforts into the ouster of the government and has managed the biggest protests Korea has seen in four years.

Though their declaration of an all-out war against the government was expected given the complaints from radical students and dissidents, it was a noticeable change for the leadership of the committee, which had been carefully avoiding a direct clash with No and following a policy of non-violence.

Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung, joining in their calls, urged the resignation of the cabinet.

After being briefed by Prime Minister No Chae-pong on the current political situation, President No Tae-u instructed the cabinet not to be swayed by the demands for resignation.

No said the Government would deal sternly with violent and illegal demonstrations by "subversive forces" and promote the democratic reforms promised to the people as soon as possible.

Kim Yong-sam, the executive DLP chairman and No. 2 man in the party after No, told the situation was a "crisis" and called for the resignation of the cabinet and the release of prisoners of conscience.

It is highly uncertain whether Kim can persuade No to adopt his "solutions" as officials in the presidential office, especially No's close aides, are widely opposed to Kim.

Kim, a former opposition leader, founded the DLP along with minor opposition leader Kim Chong-pil by merging their parties with No's ruling party a year ago. Kim hopes to succeed No and is being closely watched by former members of the DJP [Democratic Justice Party].

After Kang died, the home minister was fired, five policemen involved in the killing were arrested and No indirectly expressed his regrets to the people twice.

Demonstrators, far from being satisfied with these "lukewarm responses," are demanding the resignation of the cabinet en bloc, dissolution of the riot police and the plainclothed riot police squads, punishment of ranking security officials, release of prisoners of conscience and revision or abolition of "evil laws."

The DLP railroaded a revision of the National Security Law through the National Assembly and a revision of police law over the protests of opposition lawmakers Friday, and this may intensify the already heated feud between the ruling and opposition camps.

Unilateral passage of revisions of the two bills might inspire the opposition to take to the streets as they have often threatened to do if the government and ruling party would not listen to their demands, which are not so much different from those of the dissidents.

Radical students say there is no other choice but to oust No by force because, they say, Korea's politicians are incapable of doing so in the unicameral National Assembly as the DLP has a more than two-thirds majority of the 299 parliamentary seats.

National resentment against the government and the way it is handling the current problem is soaring and statements supporting the demonstrators have been issued by members of such professions as professors, school teachers and clergymen, many of whom began sit-in protests or fasts.

Even if the dissidents and students go too far in their allegations, political analysts say, the government should be more reconciliatory and negotiate with the dissidents and opposition as nothing like this has happened since massive protests in 1987 forced President Chon Tu-hwan to allow elections.

Crackdowns Made on 'Dissident Organizations'

SK1205022291 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 May 91 p 3

[Text] Police launched intensive crackdowns yesterday on the pan-national committee and other dissident organizations which have organized a series of rallies and demonstrations in the wake of the beating death of a student demonstrator by police.

Police sought arrest warrants for Yi Su-ho, chairman of the executive committee of the joint committee, and Han Sang-yol, another leading member, for violating the law on assembly and demonstrations.

Police also plan to seek arrest warrants for seven activists of Chonminnyon, or the National Alliance for Democratic Movement, including chairman Yi Chang-pok.

A massive hunt was also launched to arrest about 90 leading members of Chonminnyon, Chondaehyop, or the National Council of Student Representatives, and Chonnohyop, or the National Council of Labor Unions.

Police formed task forces to arrest Chondaehyop president Kim Chong-sik, Chonnohyop leader Tan Pyong-ho and other activists.

The massive manhunt came after Thursday's nationwide rallies turned violent and demonstrators hurled fire bombs and stones against riot police.

Meanwhile, Kwangju Tongbu Police summoned 10 leading members of a dissident committee in Kwangju and Cholla-namdo for masterminding three rallies to protest the fatal police beating of Kang Kyong-tae, a Myongji University student.

Police will arrest them for violating the law on assembly and demonstrations as their actions were found to be illegal.

Funeral Services Held for Student Dissident

SK1205062691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0603 GMT 12 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP)—A South Korean dissident who died in self-immolation was honored in a funeral service in Seoul's Sogang University Sunday amid escalating nationwide demonstrations triggered by the death of a Seoul College student by policemen.

About 1,000 dissident leaders and students attended the funeral and the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan eulogized him.

More than 7,500 riot police were deployed around the university and other places to block the procession from coming into the heart of the capital.

Kim Ki-sol, 26, member of the dissident coalition Chonminnyon, set himself ablaze and jumped to his death at the university Wednesday morning, bringing the number of ritual suicide protests to four since Kang Kyong-tae was beaten to death by policemen on April 26.

In Kwangju, South Cholla Province, the fifth protester died one minute past the midnight Sunday almost 24 hours after setting himself on fire. Yun Yong-ha, 20, was a transport worker and had been a radical labor activist in his lifetime.

As of Sunday, four of young college students died in self-immolation and one is listed in critical condition.

Saturday afternoon, activist workers in Seoul and other major cities joined radical students and took to the streets to protest the controversial death of a jailed union leader.

Over 30,000 union workers took part in protest rallies and demonstrations across the country. Organizers of the weekend rallies Chonnohyop earlier estimated the number of protesters at 200,000 but the turnout was far short of projections.

They protested the death of Pak Chang-su, leader of the Hanjin Heavy Industries Labor Union, who was found dead on the ground outside Anyang hospital on Monday.

Militant workers have raised questions about the cause of his death, but the police say it was suicide.

Antigovernment Rallies 'Feared To Escalate'

SK1305031391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP)—Street protests have entered their third week over the fatal beating of a Seoul collegian by police and are feared to escalate as both demonstrators and the government would not budge from their respective positions.

Following reports that authorities have begun to investigate organizers of recent anti-government demonstrations, a committee comprising 55 dissident organizations, the committee announced it would respond with more aggressive tactics.

Students and workers joined forces in massive street protests Saturday over the controversial death of an imprisoned union leader and plan strikes and class boycotts again at the weekend to solidify their anti-government coalition.

The police adopted defensive tactics after the killing of Kang Kyong-tae on April 26, but now say they will consider getting tough on demonstrators rather than dispersing them.

Occasions likely to result in violent street clashes are Kang's funeral on Tuesday, the funeral for Kim Yong-kyun, who set himself ablaze to protest Kang's killing death May 1, later in the week, and the anniversary of the Kwangju uprising on Saturday.

The committee, headquartered at Seoul's Yonsei University, where Kang's body lies in the hospital morgue, plans nationwide street rallies for Kang's funeral and says it will reorganize its makeshift, loosely-knit structure into a permanent, tighter organization of dissident and other groups.

The committee aims to keep the public resentment against the government alive until June 10, the anniversary of a biggest street protest which forced the government to promise democratic reforms, including direct presidential elections, under enormous pressure from students and the general public in 1987.

In a press conference Sunday, a committee official called the coming week a crucial point for the political situation afterward and said: "all of the organizations under the committee have resolved to put all their effort into ousting the government of President No Tae-u."

The government has predicted, however, that the protests will wind down this week because the public is fed up with continuous demonstrations and will turn a cold shoulder to the anti-government radicals.

In support of this prediction, a government official said the numbers attending street protests Saturday and at the funeral for Pak Chang-su, president of the Hanjin Heavy Industries Co. Union, were greatly reduced.

'Violent' Street Clash Said Likely in Seoul

SK1405030491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0231 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP)—Police have banned funeral rites for a student beaten to death during a demonstration from being held in front of City Hall in downtown Seoul Tuesday afternoon, making it likely that mourners will end up in a violent street clash with riot police.

Thousands of students and dissidents attended a farewell service for Kang Kyong-tae at his school, Myongji University, at 9 A.M.

They were scheduled to hold funeral rites and a memorial service for the six "martyrs," who carried out self-immolation after Kang's death at a busy nearby intersection three hours later and then follow the hearse in a procession to City Hall for further ceremonies at 3, funeral organizers said. The funeral was organized by the same loose-knit grouping of dissident organizations that led recent anti-government protests.

They also said that mass rallies and street demonstrations to "drive out the murderous regime" would be held at 87 places across the country at the same time as the funeral in Seoul.

After rites in Seoul, Kang's body will be taken to Kwangju for burial in Mangwol-Dong Cemetery, where about 200 victims of the Kwangju uprising are buried, they said.

The police say the rites planned for the plaza in front of City Hall are not a legitimate part of Kang's funeral but an attempt to spark a massive street protest and so the police will use "all means possible" to prevent the funeral procession and mourners from entering the city center. A cordon has been thrown around the intersection, about three kilometers away from City Hall.

Home Minister Yi Sang-yon said Monday: "The government will give maximum support to any peaceful funeral rites, but it cannot allow a street service on City Hall plaza as it may spill over into an illegal demonstration and cause traffic congestion."

National Police Director Yi Chong-kuk warned that protesters with "impure purposes" would be dealt with as prescribed by the law.

The organizers said the funeral procession will return to the Yonsei University hospital morgue if it cannot reach City Hall and Kang's burial will be postponed until their demands are met, including the resignation of the cabinet en bloc and the prosecution of ranking security officials.

Politicians from Korea's three opposition parties are also to take part.

Kim Tae-chung, head of the main opposition New Democratic Party, gave a memorial address at Myongji University [and] was to attend the rites at the intersection.

For the first time since Kang was killed on April 26, Kim, who repeatedly refused to join student rallies, was taking part in an anti-government protest.

Korea's largest radical student organization, Chondaehyup, was to mobilize 10,000 students from about 20 universities in Seoul for the funeral, hoping to use it as a stepping stone toward a repeat of June 1987, when the government was forced to promise democratic reforms under the pressure of daily protests by about 1 million demonstrators.

About 40,000 policemen, including 18,000 in Seoul, will be deployed across the country to prevent protest rallies and funeral rites from developing into street demonstrations.

Tear Gas Used To Break Up Funeral Procession

SK1405073091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0710 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (OANA-YONHAP)—Police used tear gas to break up the funeral procession for a slain student Tuesday on its way to Shinchon Rotary in western Seoul.

When the cortege approached a bridge seven kilometers from Myungji University, where the dead student was a freshman, police barred the road with four vehicles.

The police had said they would let the procession reach the rotary but not to proceed to city hall. They said the road was too narrow and the traffic too heavy.

Some of the 10,000 students and citizens following the casket jeered, accusing the police of "blocking the way of the dead."

The police responded with tear gas and charged the mourners with clubs.

Bypassers joined in denouncing the police when they saw Kim Tae-chung, head of the main opposition New Democratic Party, and other legislators immobilized by the noxious fumes.

Kim was the first prominent opposition leader to take part in a street protest since demonstrations erupted over the killing of Kang Kyong-tae, who was clubbed to death with steel pipes by plainclothes riot policemen on April 26.

Halted by the police, the mourners sat down in the road and chanted anti-government slogans such as "Down with (President) No Tae-u" and jabbed their fists into the air.

Funeral organizers announced in the morning that the cortege would go to Shinchon Rotary for a ceremony to honor six "martyrs" who set themselves ablaze in protest over Kang's death.

Earlier in the day, a memorial service for Kang was held at Myungji University with his family and over 6,000 students and citizens present.

"I cannot but feel sorrow and rage at the death of a young man in the flower of his youth, who loved democracy and his fatherland, and it is our sole way of constructing democratic society," Kim Tae-chung told the crowd. He was jeered by radical students, who accused him of using Kang's funeral to further his own political agenda.

Also present was Rep. Yi Ki-taek, head of the splinter Democratic Party.

No Urges 'Patience,' 'Sacrifice'

SK1405091691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0803 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 14, (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u, giving a tea party for members of the National Committee for Unification of Korea as students and dissidents took to the streets of Seoul for another day of protest against his rule, said Tuesday that patience, constant effort, sacrifice and a consensus were needed to reunite Korea.

North Korea might commit an act of misadventure if it thought there was tumult in the South, so internal reconciliation and solidarity were very important, he said.

Ruling Party Said at 'Loss' To Halt Protests

SK1405012291 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 May 91 p 2

[By staff reporter Kim Sung-pok]

[Text] Since the death of a student protester, Kang Kyong-tae, on April 26, politics has been on the skids and the ruling camp is still at a loss at how to bring it to a halt.

This week may mark the worst period for President No Tae-u since he was sworn in about three years ago.

The funeral of Kang is to be held today, possibly touching off a wave of violent street wars between anti-government forces and riot police. On top of this, Saturday will mark the 11th anniversary of the Kwangju bloodshed with massive demonstrations across the nation.

Politics is a cliffhanger, not allowing analysts to even guess what will happen next.

A series of meetings of top rank policy-makers in the ruling party and administration have frustrated the public as well as, probably, themselves.

No had a gathering over lunch with top ruling party leader Kim Yong-sam, Pak Tae-chun and nine advisors of the Democratic Liberal party [DLP].

It proved not to be a meeting to find a remedy as advisor Kim Myong-yun put it, "We were listening (to what No said)."

In an expanded meeting of DLP major office-holders, Rep. Yim In-kyu made a roundup report on his analysis of the situation.

He said, "The opinion makers accuse our party of lacking a reform will. The worry about the DLP's inability is affecting the economic area with the spread of strikes."

He pointed out two major problems facing the ruling party: First, the party is being strongly urged to map out measures to defuse the current political crisis. Second, it has to obtain a triumph in the coming local council elections in big cities and provinces, slated for next month.

Chairing the conference, Kim Yong-sam was for sure against the ropes not knowing what to do, asking other participants to set forth their views.

The ensuing discussion touched on soaring prices and worry about low reserves of electrical power.

Snubbing the opposition camp's demand for the reshuffle of Prime Minister No Chae-pong and criticism of the railroading of security and police law bills through the House in a blitzkrieg manner, the ruling party appeared to bear the brunt of the opposition's offensives.

By so doing, the DLP top leaders may try to play with the forgetfulness of the public as seen in the junket, phenol and Suso housing scandals.

They seemed to believe that trumpeting about the upcoming local council elections will abate the opposition's offensives and distracting public attention from the current political crisis inflamed by the police's fatal beating of the student demonstrator.

The DLP's calculation may work, if not very effectively. The major opposition New Democratic Party [NDP] and the splinter Democratic Party [DP] have given various signs they are preparing for the forthcoming elections, despite the currently boiling situation.

The NDP, led by Kim Tae-chung, yesterday began an exhibition of art works by party lawmakers and members, zeroing in on raising an election funds of about 500 million won.

The DP as well as the NDP are also busy nominating candidates, although they also are declaring a tough street struggle against the No administration. They plan to take part in Kang's funeral and organize rallies in major cities on May 19 and 25.

The ruling camp also is attempting to appease the people by releasing on parole "a considerable number" of prisoners, including those who were arrested for the violation of the tough National Security Law in an apparent publicity of its amendment to the tough law.

The presidential lenient measure is likely to be announced on Buddha's Birthday on May 21. Some DLP sources indicate that the clemency may come earlier, probably May 18, the anniversary of the Kwangju bloodletting.

Political observers said that what makes the ruling camp feel somewhat easy is the fact that the "middle class" has yet to join in the anti-government demonstrations.

NDP Plans 'Antigovernment Rallies' for 19 May

SK1205004791 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 May 91 p 2

[Text] The main opposition group, New Democratic Party (NDP), angered by the ruling party's railroading of two controversial bills through the National Assembly Friday, plans to hold antigovernment rallies to denounce the government and its party.

The first outdoor rally will be held in Taejon, capital of Chungchongnam Province, May 19, party spokesman Pak Sang-chon said.

He said his party's Supreme Council decided to stage an "all-out struggle" against the government unless three major demands including the resignation of the cabinet are met.

The party also demanded that the government guarantee peaceful demonstrations and rallies, disband the controversial "Paekkoldan" (Skeleton Corps), plainclothed riot police squads which pursue and arrest protesters, and release the "prisoners of conscience."

"The council decided to give the government a chance before launching an all-out struggle against the No regime," the spokesman said. "This reflects our effort not to damage social stability," he added.

Pak said his party will map out details of its future course of action at the Taejon rally.

If the government does not take any action by that time, he said, it is certain that "we will go ahead with our plans." He did not rule out the possibility that his party would call for the resignation of President No Tae-u.

The main opposition party has to date demanded the resignation of Prime Minister No Chae-pong and cabinet members only.

The party's tentative plan calls for holding a mass rally in Seoul May 25.

The spokesman said NDP leader Kim Tae-chung told the council meeting that he does not want the prosecution to drop the indictment on him as the National Assembly failed to revise the National Security Law "in a proper way."

Kim was indicted without physical detention in 1989 on charges of failing to report to the authorities of a former legislator's unauthorized visit to Pyongyang.

He also strongly denounced the ruling party for railroading the two controversial "reform bills" on national security and police, Pak said.

The NDP lawmakers, in the meantime, extended their sit-in at the Assembly to midnight yesterday, protesting the ruling party's ramming through the bills. They had planned to end the sit-in yesterday morning.

Floor leader Kim Yong-pae said he rejected talking with his ruling party counterpart Kim Chong-ho. The ruling party floor leader called the NDP and wanted to talk with him, Kim said.

"We don't want to have contacts with the ruling party for the time being," the NDP floor leader said.

Observers said the NDP would give up its hard-line policy even if only the prime minister is replaced. No has been regarded as a hard-liner by some liberal minded lawmakers of the ruling party as well as the opposition.

Kim Tae-chung reportedly has been concerned that No, a former professor of political science, might try to help introduce a cabinet form of government.

The NDP leader has repeatedly demanded that President No make it clear he would not push for a cabinet system of government led by a prime minister.

Reducing Current Account Deficit Planned

SK1305012791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0107 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP)—The government is considering various measures to reduce South Korea's record current account deficit, which is not responding as expected to stable international crude oil prices.

The deficit for the first half is likely to top 5 billion U.S. dollars, coming close to the record 12-month shortfall of 5.3 billion dollars in 1980, officials at the Economic Planning Board [EPB] said Monday.

First-quarter deficit was 3.87 billion dollars and the red ink is projected at 4.7 billion dollars to 4.8 billion dollars for January-April, the officials said. The government had forecast an approximate balance from April due to stable crude oil prices, but there is no sign of improvement in the current account even though import prices settled at 15 dollars to 16 dollars a barrel in early March.

The government projected early this year that the current account deficit would be 3 billion dollars this year, assuming that oil would be 25 dollars per barrel.

Despite the much lower prices, the trade deficit for April was 1.136 billion dollars and the current account deficit is projected at 800 million dollars to 900 million dollars for the month.

A surge in imports is blamed for the current account deficit.

Imports of capital goods for facility investment continued and imports of raw materials and equipment for re-export and consumer goods increased substantially from last year, they said.

Exports in the first four months totaled 21.21 billion dollars, up 12.4 percent, and imports reached 26.77 billion dollars, up 26.7 percent.

In May, imports in the first nine days surpassed exports by 2.03 billion dollars to 1.14 billion dollars. The nine-day import figure represented 39.1 percent growth over the same period last year, and exports recorded 28.5 percent growth.

The EPB officials said the government would study ways to improve the international balance of payments, but claimed the present situation was nothing to worry about.

Measures would chiefly concentrate on the promotion of exports rather than controlling imports as import controls could cause fresh trade conflicts, they said.

Firms Urged To Increase Exports, Investments

SK1405074591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0524 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP)—The Korea Foreign Trade Association (KFTA) urged Korean companies Tuesday to try harder to export or invest in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand.

According to the KFTA report, Korean firms exported 2.3 billion U.S. dollars of products to the four nations in 1989, compared with 19.1 billion dollars by Japanese firms and 4.1 billion dollars by Taiwanese firms.

In 1987-89, Korea invested 1.6 billion dollars in the region, Japan 7.4 billion dollars and Taiwan 4 billion dollars, the report said.

It said Korean goods accounted for only 3.4 percent of total imports in Indonesia in 1989, 2.5 percent in Malaysia, 4 percent in the Philippines and 3 percent in Thailand.

KFTA, the main group of Korean traders, listed promising items for export to the region as leaf tobacco, television sets, radios, cassette tape recorders, stone products, boilers, automobiles, footwear, cameras, rolling stock, vessels, watches, sports equipment and plastic goods.

Manufacturing, agriculture and fisheries products, chemicals, machines and textiles were offered as promising sectors for investment.

In order for more exports and investment, KFTA urged Korean firms to strengthen their sales networks and marketing in the region, beef up ties with the commercially dominant Chinese communities, and take advantage of barter trading.

Burma

Delegation Leaves for Drug Talks in PRC

BK0905152191 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 May 91

[Text] A Myanmar [Burmese] delegation headed by U Ohn Gyaw, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department, left Yangon [Rangoon] by air this morning for the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the PRC to attend a meeting in Beijing on bilateral coperation in combatting narcotic drugs.

The Myanmar delegation was seen off at Yangon airport by Major General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council; responsible officials of the ministries concerned; and Mr. Cheng Ruisheng, PRC ambassador to Myanmar.

Six officials of the Central Drug Abuse Control Board and three officials from the Foreign Ministry and the Public Construction Enterprise accompanied U Ohn Gyaw as members of the Myanmar delegation.

While in Beijing, U Ohn Gyaw will discuss and sign a protocol on the construction of two Myanmar-China boundary bridges with a Chinese deputy minister.

Karen Forces Said To Recapture Border Camp

BK1405015291 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 May 91 p 3

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak—Karen rebels yesterday recaptured one of their camps from Rangoon troops during a pre-dawn attack, killing at least six Burmese soldiers.

Two Karen were also killed and 10 others wounded during the fighting, which erupted after 200 rebels stormed into Paw Hta camp opposite Mae Sa Riang District of Mae Hong Son.

Karen rebels backed with mortar fire attacked Burmese soldiers at the camp about 3 A.M. before taking complete control of the camp at dawn when the troops decided to desert their positions.

Paw Hta Camp had fallen under control of the Burmese troops in March during a major offensive against Karen positions along the border.

The troops have used the seized camps as springboards for operations to protect road construction to a Burmese border village, Dar Gwin, on the Salween River, and to oversee logging interests in concessions granted to Thai timber companies.

The attack, which involved 2,000 Burmese troops lasted through April and 3,000 Karen and Burmese villagers fled their homes. About 500 fled across the border to seek safe refuge in Thailand, Karen sources claimed.

The sources said the KNU [Karen National Union] had launched at least six major attacks and more than 20 ambushes on Burmese troops to try to retake the seized positions before yesterday's success.

Youth Party Deregisters To Return to School

BK0905075391 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 May 91

[Announcement No. 922 issued by the Commission for Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanmar on 8 May 1991]

[Text] Subject: Cancellation of registration of Youth Solidarity Front, Union of Myanmar [Burma] as a political party

1. Under Section 5-A of the Political Parties Registration Law, the Commission for Multiparty Democratic General Elections issued Anouncement No. 62 dated 29 October 1988 to permit the registration of the Youth Solidarity Front, Union of Myanmar, located at the first floor, No. 31/17, corner of Mahabandoola Street and Bogyoke Aung San Street, Kyauktada Township, Rangoon Division.

2. At present there remain only two members of the Central Executive Committee, and these persons have applied for deregistration of their party as they wish to return to school. In accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, the commission hereby declares deregistration of the Youth Solidarity Front, Union of Myanmar, with effect from 8 May 1991.

By the authority vested in me.
Signed: Aye Maung, secretary

Indigenous Race Coalition Party Deregistered

BK1305161691 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 May 91

["Text" of Announcement No. 924 issued by the Multiparty Democratic General Elections Commission of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] on 13 May]

[Text] Subject: Announcement on deregistration of Arakan Peoples' Democratic Front as a political party.

1. The Multiparty Democratic General Elections Commission of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] announced that the Arakan Peoples' Democratic Front—a coalition of four political parties—which has its headquarters at No. 250, U Ottama Street, Rupa North Ward, Sittwe [Akyab], Rakhine [Arakan] State, was permitted registration as a political party by the commission in accordance with Article 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law on 27 February 1989. This was stated in announcement No. 224 issued on that day.

2. However, since the four coalition parties are not included anymore the front has been automatically invalidated.

3. Thus, the automatically invalidated Arakan Peoples' Democratic Front has been deregistered as a Political Party with this commission with effect from 13 May 1991.

By the authority vested in me,
Signed: Aye Maung, secretary

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir's Party Wins Sabah By-Election 11 May

BK1105145891 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1430 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Tun Datuk Mustapha Datuk Harun from UMNO [United Malays National Organization], which represents the National Front, has successfully retained the Usukan state constituency in a by-election today after defeating PBS [Sabah United Party] candidate (J.B.-Kumar). Tun Datuk Mustapha scored 5,670 votes while his opponent scored 3,100 votes. There are 76 invalid votes and election turnout is 79.65 percent.

The results were announced by Election Commission official (Awang Haji Shamsih) at about 2035 this evening. This is the first time UMNO has contested an election in Sabah. The victory shows that the people of Sabah accept the party and that UMNO has a bright future in the state. The results are also a significant gift for UMNO's 45th anniversary today.

Police Arrest Sabah Chief Minister's Brother

BK1305153691 Hong Kong AFP in English 1001 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 13 (AFP)—Police, probing a secessionist plot, Monday announced the arrest of Jeffrey Kitingan, the controversial younger brother of Sabah's chief minister, under laws allowing indefinite detention without trial.

Samsuri Arshad, police commissioner in the oil-and-timber rich East Malaysian State, said Mr. Kitingan, 43, was being held under a provision of the Internal Security Act (ISA) normally used for offenses affecting national security.

Mr. Samsuri did not say whether the arrest was linked to the secessionist probe but analysts said they had no doubt that the detention was related to police investigations into the alleged plot.

Mr. Kitingan has denied any involvement with the plot police claim they uncovered last year. "I am being persecuted for my views (on state rights)," he said at a meeting with foreign reporters in Kota Kinabalu last week.

The arrest highlighted a bitter feud between Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad and Mr. Kitingan's brother, Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan, 50, who has waged a futile campaign for greater autonomy for the East Malaysian state, formerly called British North Borneo.

Dr. Mahathir has accused the chief minister's largely Christian Party Bersatu Sabah (PBS) of fuelling anti-federal sentiment and running a hate campaign against his predominantly Muslim federal government which has rejected Sabah's demands for a bigger slice of oil revenues.

The younger, Harvard-educated Mr. Kitingan, the chief minister's top policy advisor, heads the powerful Sabah Foundation, a state government agency with extensive links in business and the state's timber industry.

The foundation also runs extensive anti-poverty programmes in Sabah's rural areas which Mr. Kitingan has used to build a wide following, particularly among Sabah's youth.

"He is without doubt Sabah's most popular man and easily the brains behind many of the state government's policies," a lawyer in Kota Kinabalu said.

At the meeting with foreign reporters, Mr. Kitingan said he did not expect to be arrested under the ISA despite being ordered to report to a local police station on Monday to make a statement on his alleged links with a police officer, one of five alleged secessionists already in detention.

He said that outstanding charges against him and the chief minister for alleged corruption and tax evasion amounted to political persecution.

The charges were filed only after he began championing state rights and demanding a review of the Malaysia Pact under which Sabah joined Malaysia in 1963, Mr. Jeffrey Kitingan said.

The chief minister's trial is slated for early next year, while the younger Kitingan is scheduled to make an appearance in court later this month.

Mr. Jeffery Kitingan said he expected the PBS, headed by his brother, to seek readmission into Dr. Mahathir's ruling National Front coalition "if the front changes its attitude and becomes more open and accommodative."

The PBS quit the National Front on the eve of polls to the federal parliament in October last year to back an alternative coalition led by Dr. Mahathir's arch-rival, Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah.

"They have to stop playing politics because it spoils relationships," he said, adding that federal leaders should also make a genuine effort to solve problems and issues raised by the state.

Singapore

Malaysia Wants Joint Military Exercise Resumed

BK0905152991 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1430 GMT 9 May 91

[Text] Malaysia has called on Singapore to resume joint naval and air exercises, which have been suspended for some time. Defense Minister Datuk Sri Najib Tun Razak made the call when he met with Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and Second Minister for Defense Dr. Yeo Ning Hong today. Military commanders of both countries will be instructed to make preparations toward this end.

Datuk Sri Najib, who is on a two-day official visit to Singapore, disclosed this to reporters after he visited Tengah Air Base. The joint exercises will further strengthen existing bilateral relations. At present, the two countries only take part in multilateral naval and air exercises under the Five Power Defense Arrangement.

Cambodia

Communique Reviews 1-9 May Cease-Fire

BK1405124791 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 14 May 91

["Communique on the Outcome of the Implementation of the Cease-Fire Between 1 and 9 May"; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] As always, our party and state have expressed their goodwill on the track toward a solution to putting an end to the Cambodian people's suffering caused by the genocidal alliance. Lately, we have welcomed the cease-fire call launched by the cochairmen—Indonesia and France—and the UN secretary general. However, taking advantage of the opportunity when our Armed Forces from all units, respecting and adhering to the call, remained in their respective positions, the other side's factions attempted to employ all manner of maneuvers to step up offensives on and increase infiltrations into the areas under our state authority's control.

Between 1 and 9 May, the genocidal alliance launched a total of 51 offensives—not including other sabotage activities—which represent 13 more attacks than in the 10-day period before the cease-fire call. They shelled our villages and communes 16 times—five times more than in the aforesaid period—with 2,990 artillery rounds; launched 11 offensives—four times more—against our localities, and sent troops close to our positions on four occasions. They also fired artillery shells six times in Battambang Province, nine times in Banteay Meanchey Province, and five times in Siem Reap Province.

On 2 May, they fired 20 rounds of 85-mm cannon on the area of Treng in Battambang Province. At 0820 on 4 May, they fired from 1,500-2,000 rounds of 85-mm, 82-mm, DK-75, 60-mm, 100-mm, 76.2-mm, and 122-mm guns on the area of Phnum Damrei in Battambang Province, and 50 artillery shells on Chikreng District in Siem Reap Province. On the Route-10 front between 1 and 5 May, they also fired 100 shells on our positions.

During the same period, with the determination to fight off the enemies, preventing them from violating the areas under our control, we counterattacked every enemy activity, causing them great loss of manpower and materiel. As a result, we immobilized 94 [as heard] enemy soldiers, including 61 killed, 36 wounded, 21 captured, and 10 who were forced to surrender. We seized 97 guns, 29 metric tons of ammunition and 367 rounds, 14 cases of medicine, and one field radio as well.

Division Sends 'Open Letter' on Violations

BK1405045891 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 13 May 91

["Open letter from cadres and combatants" in 616th Division of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea to Khieu Samphan, Cambodian vice president in charge of foreign affairs]

[Summary] After debating on the content of your new year message, we, cadres and male and female combatants of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea's 616th Division stationed in Stoung and Kompong Svay Districts on the western part of Route 12 in Kompong Thom Province realize that the struggle waged by our nation and people has progressed in all aspects and our Cambodian people and Cambodian National Resistance forces have had the advantage over the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators and their puppet-lackeys—traitors Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, and Chea Sim.

On the military field, the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators and their puppets—traitors Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, and Chea Sim—have continued to recruit our people and violate the cease-fire.

In Stoung and Kompong Svay Districts, the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppet-lackeys have kept launching their offensives.

"They launched offensives on 1 and 2 May. And on 3 May and therefter, they have continued to violate the cease-fire." The Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets have not respected the appeal by the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and the UN secretary general.

We and the people of Kompong Thom Province would like to call on the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to take concrete measures to force the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets to stop violating the cease-fire and oppressing the Cambodian people; to accept the settlement of the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia through a comprehensive political means in line with the UN framework documents.

"In conclusion, we pledge to strive to effectively carry out our tasks within the framework of our 616th Division's assignment."

Hor Namhong Remarks on Sihanouk in Interview

BK1305113891 Hong Kong AFP in English 1009 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 13 (AFP)—Phnom Penh criticised Prince Norodom Sihanouk Monday for setting conditions for meeting Prime Minister Hun Sen ahead of a gathering of Cambodia's warring rivals.

Cambodian Foreign Minister Hor Namhong said in an interview here that the prince had set down the conditions in a message through the Thai Foreign Ministry.

The message said Prince Sihanouk would only meet Mr. Hun Sen "if and when a formal request is made by the latter, and only if the venue is Jakarta, and that an invitation is extended to him (the prince) by President Suharto."

"We regret sincerely that Prince Sihanouk put these conditions on the meeting," Mr. Hor Namhong said, saying: "We will not reply to this condition."

Though he added, "we don't reject...But think the time is past for making such conditions."

Mr. Hor Namhong said, "We hope Prince Sihanouk will change his mind and still hope to have a meeting between Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen," ahead of a reunion of the rival sides next month in Indonesia.

"This (Sihanouk-Hun Sen) meeting could contribute to breaking the deadlock that we are facing and create a climate more favourable for the search of a political settlement," the foreign minister said.

Phnom Penh and the three resistance parties are expected to convene a meeting early June in Jakarta of their Supreme National Council (SNC) in a bid to iron out differences and discuss a U.N. peace plan.

Mr. Hun Sen had first proposed that he and Prince Sihanouk meet in message passed through the Palestine Liberation Organisation mission in Pyongyang last month, Mr. Hor Namhong said.

The same suggestion was passed on to three U.S. senators who visited here in March, April and May and to Japan when Mr. Hun Sen visited Tokyo last month.

Mr. Hor Namhong said a Sihanouk-Hun Sen meeting could in particular deal with a row over leadership of the SNC, of which the former Cambodian monarch is not a member.

"We hope this meeting could pave the way for better understanding between the two sides," he said.

Phnom Penh insists on parity in the 12-member SNC that will represent Cambodia sovereignty ahead of polls and says Mr. Hun Sen must be deputy chairman if Prince Sihanouk heads the body.

Its very first meeting bogged down September in Bangkok over this very issue, which remains unresolved.

In addition no progress has been made so far to settle major differences over the terms of a settlement.

The resistance parties demand a full implementation of the U.N. blueprint, which gives sweeping executive powers to the world body to run Cambodia ahead of elections, while Phnom Penh has rejected suggestions it dismantle its government and Army.

The mercurial Prince Sihanouk nearly scuppered a Jakarta meeting in September by pleading sickness, prompting Mr. Hun Sen to quip that he was suffering from a diplomatic illness.

But Mr. Hun Sen decided to attend the meeting which created the SNC.

UN Military Mission Continues Meetings

Meets Non-Communist Factions

BK1305165891 Hong Kong AFP in English 1653 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Bangkok, May 13 (AFP)—Cambodia's non-communist resistance factions have pledged to continue observing a cease-fire until next month's meeting in Jakarta of the warring Cambodian factions, a United Nations official said here Monday.

Major General Timothy Dibauma, who is leading a U.N. military mission to Cambodia, said he received the assurances after visiting the two non-communist factions in northern Cambodia earlier in the day.

The factions are allied in a loose coalition with the Marxist Khmer Rouge against the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh Government.

"The people I had met at Ampil and at Bung Thakuan (the locations of the resistance headquarters) have all pledged to hold the cease-fire until the Jakarta talks," said Maj. Gen Dibauma, who met with Khmer Rouge officials on Sunday.

The Khmer Rouge also pledged to honour the cease-fire, he said.

The Ghanian officer, who heads a team of four is to leave Tuesday for Phnom Penh for talks with government officials.

"I have a specific mandate from the United Nations to assess the current situation of the cease-fire in Cambodia," he explained.

The three opposition factions and government representatives are to meet in Jakarta next month as the Supreme National Council (SNC), under U.N. auspices.

France and Indonesia, the two co-chairs of an international conference on Cambodia, and U.N. Secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar proposed the ceasefire, which came into effect May 1.

Meets DK Representatives

BK1405013291 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] General Timothy Dibuama and his delegation arrived at our office in Phnom Malai area at 1400 [0700 GMT] on 12 May.

After cordially and warmly welcoming General Timothy Dibuama and his delegation, our Democratic Kampuchea [DK] representatives told the guests that we had just received a letter from His Excellency Ahmed Rafiuddin but there was no clear information on the aim of the delegation's mission, mandate, right, and power, and within which framework it is carrying out this mission.

General Timothy Dibuama told the DK side that our team was not a truce-monitoring team and that we came to hold discussions with the Cambodian factions. The DK representative assured General Timothy Dibuama that our DK faction as well as the two other factions of the Cambodian National Resistance [CNR] forces fully accepted the framework document dated 28 August 1990 and the draft agreement dated 26 November 1990 of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Our Cambodian nation and people have been victimized by the Vietnamese war of aggression during the past more than 12 years. We want Cambodia to enjoy long-lasting genuine peace with independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national unity. In this spirit, we want all sides, including the Hanoi authorities and the Phnom Penh faction, to accept and strictly implement the permanent members' peace plan.

We favor the presence of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, both military and civilian, and a UN Peacekeeping Force which has a specific mandate from the UN Security Council and sufficient manpower to be organized on the basis of the overall agreement and the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

General Timothy Dibuama and his colleagues said that they wanted to hold discussion with our DK faction's military sector. The DK representative told the guests that when a well-defined, overall agreement is reached in line with the framework document and an overall draft agreement of the United Nations, our military sector will be authorized to meet the UN military mission within the framework of a joint military officers team. To implement the agreements concerned, the DK representative also handed over copies of His Excellency Khieu Samphan's letter dated 9 May 1991 and the statement of the CNR forces dated 11 May 1991 to General Timothy Dibuama and his colleagues.

Through the DK representatives, General Timothy Dibuama expressed thanks to His Excellency Khieu Samphan for arranging the reception for him and his colleagues despite the fact that this request was made on short notice.

Arrives in Phnom Penh

BK1405053491 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0500 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 14—A UN mission arrived here this morning from Bangkok for talks with Cambodian officials and for monitoring the cease-fire in Cambodia.

The three-man team, led by Major General Timothy Dibuama of Ghana, was welcomed on its arrival at Pochentong Airport by first Deputy Defence Minister Lt. Gen. Ke Kimyan and other senior officers.

The UN mission included Bangkok-based military attache French Colonel Edouard Catagnet-Cazalis and Indonesian Colonel Sutarto.

This is the second mission sent by the UN general secretary, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, who together with France and Indonesia proposed the voluntary cease-fire that came into effect here on May 1st.

In August 1989, a UN mission led by Lt. Gen. Martin Watset came here to see whether it was necessary to send more UN missions to Cambodia.

Three UN technical missions already visited Cambodia in April and May 1990.

Foreign Minister Hor Namhong told AFP Monday the Phnom Penh government was ready to facilitate the work of this UN mission while Defence Minister Tie Banh said Friday they would be free to go anywhere they wanted.

The UN mission is scheduled to work with Deputy Defence Minister Ke Kimyan and to meet with Defence Minister Gen. Tie Banh, Interior Minister Gen. Sin Song, and Foreign Minister Hor Namhong. The itinerary of the visit would also include Battambang and Sisophon in the west, Siem Reap and Banteay Meanchey in the northwest, and Kampot in the south, where cease-fire violations by the Khmer Rouge- dominated coalition forces have been reported.

The Khmer Rouge's Pol Pot clique was responsible for the death of millions of Cambodians during its nearly four-year terror rule in Cambodia from 1975-79.

Hun Sen Visits Kompong Som 8-9 May

BK1105040091 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0130 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 10—Prime Minister Hun Sen recently made a two-day tour of the seaport city of Kompong Som, 250 km southwest of Phnom Penh. While there from May 8-9, Prime Minister Hun Sen met with more than 10,000 inhabitants at a gathering organized by the party committee and authorities of Kompong Som City.

The Cambodian leader said that since the negotiation started in 1987 the State of Cambodia [SOC] has proposed a ceasefire and the cessation of foreign military aid which were considered necessary for the restoration of peace and the ending of the bloodshed and sufferings for the Cambodian people and for creating an atmosphere of mutual confidence on the battlefield as well as at the negotiating table. However, he said, the other side demanded that the Government of the State of Cambodia be dissolved first and then a ceasefire be put into effect later.

After denouncing the enemy's war-mongering policy which is causing more sufferings to the Cambodian people, Prime Minister Hun Sen said: "We are not willing to make war to end the war, but they are attempting in vain to defeat us by force."

He further said that after the truce came into effect, the enemy have repeatedly violated it by attacking many areas, killing civilians and burning dwelling houses not only in Kompong Som City, but also in various provinces.

In observing the truce call, the Armed Forces of the Phnom Penh government remained cantonned in their positions and have taken actions only in self-defence, he said.

He stressed: "If the other Khmer side continues to violate the ceasefire, we will not restrain ourselves and will punish them in order to defend the people's life." The prime minister said, however, that he hoped the other side would strictly observe the ceasefire.

He said the Phnom Penh government would not accept any peace plan, even one proposed by the international community or the Big Five which did not guarantee the prevention of the return of the genocidal clique.

Prime Minister Hun Sen also appealed to the entire army and population to heighten their vigilance against the enemy's dark moves in violating the truce and to firmly defend the safety of the Cambodian people.

In his talks with the city officials, the prime minister also discussed some important issues including fishery, forestry, import and export, and the seaport activities in Kompong Som City.

Adresses 9 May Meeting

BK1105121191 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 May 91

[Summary From Poor Reception] A mass meeting was held in Kompong Som City on the morning of 9 May. "The meeting was held under the lofty chairmanship of Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers. Also attending the occasion were Comrade Kong Sam-ol, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister attached to the Council of Ministers' office; Comrade Lieutenant General Nhim Vanda, member of the party Central Committee and trade minister; Comrade Chhay Than, member of the party Central Committee and finance minister; Comrade Lim Nai, alternate member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Kompong Som City party committee; and many cadres from the city's party committee and people's committee."

"After the speech by Lim Nai, secretary of the Kompong Som City party committee, welcoming the party and state delegation, Comrade Hun Sen made a speech."

[Begin Hun Sen recording] "[Words indistinct] beloved compatriots, cadres, and combatants attending this gathering. Today I am very happy to return to Kompong Som City again. This coincides with a voluntary cease-fire, initiated by the Paris conference cochairmen and the UN Secretary General, [words indistinct]. On this good occasion, I would like to inform the clergy [words indistinct] and compatriots on the search for peace for Cambodia as well as the results and the (?general) situation of the cease-fire since 1 May 1991 [words indistinct] and the prospects for its development.

"As the clergy and compatriots probably know, I have been appointed by the party, government, and our Cambodian people to attend talks with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and attend meetings with other Cambodian parties, as well as other international meetings. Thus on this occasion I can inform the clergy and compatriots on all these issues. At the same time, I would also like to talk about some possibilities and the evolution concerning some developments or difficulties in our country and about our possibility of moving forward.

"First of all, because the issue of peace is an important issue and the primary issue of our people, not only in Kompong Som City, but also the persistent demand of all Cambodian people throughout the country, I would like to take this opportunity to inform the clergy and compatriots about this issue first.

"First I would like to talk about the cease-fire, how this cease- fire started and who proposed it. I would like to inform the clergy and compatriots that since the start of negotiations at the end of 1987—what were called the Sihanouk-Hun Sen talks in Fere-en- Tardenois, France—we had proposed a cease-fire and an end to foreign military aid. We held that the cease-fire and the end to foreign military aid should be within the framework of a comprehensive agreement. However, [words indistinct], we considered this issue very important and believed that Cambodia should not wait until there is a comprehensive solution because there are two major issues that should be solved first.

"The first issue. If the cease-fire and end of military aid could be implemented, it would create an atmosphere of mutual trust on the battlefield. Measures to create mutual trust on the battlefield will create mutual trust at the negotiating table. It is normal that if there is no mutual trust on the battlefield, one cannot reach an agreement at the negotiating table because the Armed Forces and people on-the-spot cannot trust the so-called situation of each party, which is carrying out military adventures. This is the first point.

"The second point. We realize that the cease-fire is very important for the people's lives and property not just for our side but the real interests of the Cambodian people. If it is just losses for armed forces of each side, it will be an easy matter—it is normal in a war, particularly a war waged by the Pol Pot group and its allies, namely the groups of Sihanouk and Son Sann. In this war, not only our armed forces are attacked, but our civilian targets, too, are attacked: innocent people are massacred, trucks and trains are ambushed, bridges are mined, or schools and monasteries are burned. Therefore, if the cease-fire can be implemented, even for one minute, one hour, or one day, it would be very important for the lives, property, and security of the Cambodian people.

"Realizing [words indistinct] measures and a huge benefit for the Cambodian people, we have successively proposed a cease-fire and end of military aid since the first round of talks at the end of 1987. In particular, we put forward this proposal when the Paris international conference started and ended without any agreement at the end of July and the end of August (?1989).

"[Words indistinct] I traveled to Thailand. At that time Chatchai Chunhawan was prime minister. We agreed on the appeal for a cease-fire and an end to military aid. However, I would like to inform the clergy and compatriots that our proposal did not receive a response because [passage indistinct]. In 1990, I held talks with Samdech Sihanouk in Bangkok. It was the sixth time Hun Sen- Sihanouk talks were held in Bangkok. I proposed to Samdech Sihanouk that the Cambodian parties implement a voluntary cease-fire and voluntarily stop accepting foreign military aid. On the contrary, Samdech Sihanouk replied to me: Maybe His Excellency Hun Sen is afraid of losing [words indistinct] or (?aggressive) territory in the face of attacks by the tripartite resistance forces. I replied that the samdech had committed a (?strategic) mistake; the samdech should just wait and see what the reaction of the Armed Forces of the Phnom Penh government is. At that time [passage indistinct] to create mutual trust and safeguard security for the Cambodian people.

"Thus, based on the successive appeals, the Paris conference cochairmen and the UN secretary general made an appeal on 22 April 1991 setting the date for the voluntary cease-fire starting from 1 May 1991 until the meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] in Jakarta. [Words indistinct] this cease-fire is still a short-term one, only from 1 May to the meeting in Jakarta; however, the response from all parties can be considered good as it is the first time all Cambodian parties have accepted a cease-fire.

"We welcomed the cease-fire, but I would like to say that the other side, particularly the Pol Pot group, has accepted this cease- fire only with great reluctance. This group has been compelled to accept it because it has never agreed to this since 1987; it has never accepted a cease-fire before the dissolution of [words indistinct] to pressure the Paris conference or the talks to search for a solution to the Cambodian problem in other forums. It has never agreed to this but has been compelled to accept it because if it refused, it would be isolated among the Cambodian people and the international community. So it has accepted it. However, along with its acceptance, the other side has plans to carry out violations. If we compare the period before and after the cease- fire, the other side's activities have increased; this is a flagrant violation.

"I come here also to inform the clergy and compatriots that from 2 to 6 [May], in our Kompong Som area and along the border [words indistinct] clearly show [words indistinct] before the cease- fire. I would like to show, as an example, the first violation on 2 May—that is, one day after the cease-fire. Its forces, namely those of Pol Pot, about [words indistinct] infiltrated into Trapeang (?Tea) and (?Phley) Chou Villages in Prey Nop District, and surrounded and abducted one of our policeman sleeping in a hut.

"The second violation occurred on 3 May at 0600. Between 10 and 20 Pol Pot enemy soldiers fired (?AK grenade launchers) and B-40 rockets from a distance on the military forces in Prey Nop District, wounding three of our soldiers.

"The third violation took place on 5 May 1991 at 0430. The enemy fired two (?DK-82) shells on the district's positions. The third [corrects himself] ... the fourth violation was on Monday, 6 May at about 2400. Between 15 and 20 Pol Pot soldiers attacked our positions at the border of Prey Nop District at Trapeang Lpeou; (?they burnt 60 people's houses). This is a violation [words indistinct] a violation burning down up to 60 people's houses. This is a violation of the Cambodian people's peace, creating hardship and tragedy for the Cambodian people after the so-called cease-fire.

"On 6 May 1991, at 0600 and 0830, Pol Pot soldiers also fired DK- 82 guns from a distance on the military forces in Prey Nop District. The Pol Pot group has committed violations in this small area. There have also been violations in other places.

"Thus, these people have only very reluctantly accepted the cease-fire. Along with accepting it, they have committed violations to destroy the cease-fire.

"I would like to inform the clergy and compatriots that when the cease-fire took place, I was in Tokyo for a medical checkup and for talks with other officials. On the way from Japan to Cambodia, I stopped in Bangkok. During talks with officials I expressed doubts.

"The first doubt was on the goodwill of the Pol Pot group and its allies. For many years these people have rejected this kind of cease-fire. Now with the appeal by the Paris conference cochairmen and the UN Secretary General, these people have been compelled to accept it; if they refuse, they [words indistinct]. This is one of our doubts.

"The second doubt. We suspect that the Pol Pot forces and allies are scattered; therefore, it is difficult for these forces to receive orders. And even after receiving orders, they cannot implement them because their leaders refuse to implement the cease- fire. They will certainly intensify military activities. This is the second point.

"As for us, there would be no problem. Our forces are at their positions and have been ordered to stay put and stop carrying out activities. We only operate within the area that has been under our control. Most important, the bandit forces have infiltrated and carried out destructive activities among our positions and the people's villages under our state authorities' control. This is the second doubt.

"The third doubt is that we suspect that this cease-fire is not yet linked to the end of military aid. We have repeatedly appealed for the implementation of a cease-fire linked to the end of military aid to all Cambodian parties. We have made appeals on this issue.

"Following our first reaction to the statement by the Paris conference cochairmen and the UN secretary general, we have appealed for the linking of the cease-fire to the [words indistinct] on the temporary ending of military aid to all Cambodian parties. In Tokyo, as in Bangkok, I informed Japanese and Thai leaders about the measures to create another degree of mutual trust, including an agreement on the temporary ending of military aid to Cambodian parties because the Cambodian parties have accepted a cease-fire; therefore, there would be no reason to accept foreign military aid. I declared in front of the press in Thailand folowing the meeting with the Thai Prime Minister that it is necessary, in order for the cease-fire to be really effective, that Cambodian parties and countries providing military aid or countries which convey weapons to Cambodian parties pledge not to accept military aid and not to convey weapons to Cambodian parties. I also specified that those who want weapons are the ones who are preparing to violate the cease-fire agreement. This issue is clear. We have accepted the cease-fire; what are the reasons for accepting (?extra) weapons? We have made repeated appeals on this point. [words indistinct] an agreement.

"The first forum is that of Cambodian parties themselves agreeing among themselves and voluntarily stopping acceptance of military aid. The second forum is that of countries providing military aid. Countries that provide military aid should implement the so-called (?moratorium) to end military aid [words indistinct]. If countries providing military aid stop this activity—whether the Cambodian parties want it or not—they will have no weapons with which to fight and continue the bloodshed. The third forum concerns countries sharing borders with Cambodia—namely Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam. These three countries ought to pledge among themselves not to allow the transport of weapons to Cambodian parties through their territories. These are measures to create mutual trust.

"This is our third concern. This stems from the implementation of a cease-fire though military aid still has not been ended.

"The fourth concern is that the cease-fire is not linked to international control. I have discussed this issue and addressed a message to the Paris conference cochairmen and the UN secretary general suggesting the dispatch of a neutral control mission to supervise this voluntary cease-fire. Now the UN secretary general has decided to send a control mission to Cambodia. This is the State of Cambodia's proposal and we know that on 14 May a four- member mission, including generals and colonels, will be coming to hold first talks. They will come here to our country to discuss the possibility of supervising this cease-fire. At the same time, we know that the other side, particularly the Khmer Rouge, have reluctantly reacted to this kind of control mission. Therefore, the Khmer Rouge's reluctance further clearly shows the irresponsibility and desire to continue violating the cease-fire. We have had our doubts right from the beginning about this issue.

"Now I would like to inform the clergy and compatriots that we want a cease-fire [words indistinct] and not just from now until the meeting in Jakarta. We want this cease-fire to be permanent until a comprehensive solution is reached. We do not consider this cease-fire a partial solution, but we are of the opinion that this cease-fire, on the one hand, is part of a comprehensive solution, and on the other, a measure to create mutual trust and respect for the lives, property, and peace of our Cambodian people. We want this cease-fire to be permanent, until there is a genuine cease- fire, an agreement on a solution with international control, and until after elections.

"Therefore, we appeal to the other side to be genuinely sincere about the cease-fire. Although this cease-fire has not been (?effective), we particularly make this appeal to military officers and men of the other side's armed forces: If there are orders from above to continue fighting, this would be a great loss to the Cambodian people's lives. If [words indistinct], normal in a war, their lives would be lost in a cease-fire [words indistinct] evil orders from their commanders. We appeal to men and officers of the other side to implement the cease-fire, which has been set up with an international character and already welcomed by Cambodian parties, the Cambodian people, and the international community.

"At the same time, we would also like to warn that if violations continue to occur, the patience of the State of Cambodia's Armed Forces has its limits. We will use all our means to punish warmongers and defend the Cambodian people's property and peace. I would like to inform the clergy and compatriots that two days after the cease-fire took effect, I addressed a message to the UN secretary general and the Paris conference cochairmen. Our Defense Ministry also issued a statement on this issue. We appeal for sincerity toward the cease-fire and appeal to the UN secretary general and the Paris conference cochairmen to use their influence to compel the other side to be sincere about the cease-fire. We also specified that the State of Cambodia's patience has its limits. If violations continue to occur, we will use every means to punish warmongers to defend the Cambodian people's lives, property, and peace.

"We appeal for a continued cease-fire. We hope that the other side—(?if the leaders did not agree)—we think that men and officers of the other side who also want peace will be sincere in implementing the cease-fire agreement. We will continue to raise the issue of ending foreign military aid [words indistinct]. I would like to inform the clergy and compatriots that in Tokyo, Japan, on 26 April 1990 [as heard], I received a message from the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia through the French ambassador and the Indonesian charge d'affaires. I was very happy because I noticed that the cease-fire and ending military aid will be on the agenda of the Supreme National Council's forthcoming talks in Jakarta.

"Therefore, we will make efforts to raise the issue of extending the cease-fire and the end of foreign military aid to Cambodian parties as measures to create mutual trust and move toward a [words indistinct] solution. We also welcome the forthcoming visit by the fact-finding and control mission. We are ready to hold talks with such a control mission in order to create an atmosphere of mutual trust and make this cease-fire permanent until a comprehensive political solution, because this directly benefits the Cambodian people. This is the issue we have to go on.

"At the same time, I would also like to appeal to all types of armed forces, particularly the people and all levels of state authorities, to be vigilant and ready to defeat military adventures and violations of the agreement by the enemy. [applause] We have the goodwill [passage indistinct]. At the same time, we also do not want anyone to take advantage of our goodwill to carry out military adventures, which threaten to destroy peace in Cambodia, destroy efforts to search for a solution to the Cambodian problem, and destroy the Cambodian people's lives. [Words indistinct] armed forces, people, and all levels of state authorities, should be vigilant against these activities. Goodwill should be responded to by goodwill. Sincerity should be responded to by sincerity. Violations and criminal activities will be most appropriately answered by the armed forces and the Cambodian people. "This is our reasonable proposal. We cannot stand idly in the face of crimes by the Pol Pot group and its allies to exploit our goodwill and massacre the people such as at (?Trapeang Lpeou) at the border of Kompong Som City [words indistinct] or other places. This is information for the clergy and compatriots on the cease-fire. We are sincere toward the cease-fire [words indistinct]. We appeal to other parties to be sincere to their promises.

"Next, I would like to talk a little about the search for a comprehensive solution. Just now I only mentioned about the measures to create trust to move toward a political solution and measures to ensure the people's security so that their blood no longer flows and that there is no more loss of lives [words indistinct]. However, these are only measures to create trust. [Words indistinct] more than this. A solution whose [words indistinct] free and proper elections under international supervision. [Passage indistinct] However, before attaining this, we should agree on a political solution. And in order to have the mutual trust to reach a political solution, there should be a cease- fire and an end to military aid. This is to create mutual trust on the battlefield and at the negotiating table.

"A political solution has both internal and international dimensions, or in other words, [words indistinct] aspect in this package. We want a political and comprehensive solution [passage indistinct] military aid to Cambodian parties. This does not mean that we [words indistinct] this issue and does not mean that we want a partial solution. We want a comprehensive solution. This comprehensive solution should cover all aspects.

"We realize that this comprehensive solution is nearing its final stage. However, I say the discussion of the remaining issues should carry on. I would like to inform the clergy and compatriots that we have already accepted the framework document worked out by the five major countries. We have also accepted the draft agreement of a comprehensive solution worked out by the Paris conference cochairmen and the five major countries. However, there are remaining issues in these documents on which continued discussion is necessary.

"The clergy and compatriots may be aware that the Pol Pot group and its allies have taken advantage of this point and have used it to pressure the State of Cambodia, accusing the latter of hindering the process to find a political solution. In contrast, we have accepted many things and demanded negotiation on the remaining issues. I would like to inform the clergy and compatriots that at the meeting in Paris, the Paris conference cochairmen and the deputy UN secretary general affirmed to the 12-member supreme national council that these documents need not be accepted or rejected completely, meaning that there is a possibility for discussion. In a letter dated 26 April 1991 I had received in Tokyo, Japan, the Paris conference cochairmen reaffirmed that we had always specified that [words indistinct] pressure to accept or reject proposals, meaning that there is no pressure to get these accepted but also [words indistinct] are not rejected. This really does go along with our stance.

"In Paris, no detailed discussion had yet been held. Therefore, the stance we adopted at the Supreme National Council meeting in Paris [words indistinct] clearly the majority of points which [words indistinct]; however, there were also a number of points to be discussed further.

"As for the other side, it has unreservedly accepted the document. But we do know [words indistinct] a political tactic because it realizes the Phnom Penh side cannot accept that in full. Therefore, although there are points on which it disagrees, the other side unreservedly accepted the documents to divert the pressure of public opinion at us.

"And now, with its unreserved (?stance), the other side, which has accepted the draft agreement, is reluctant to accept the cease- fire and has violated it. It is reluctant to accept international control of the cease-fire and reluctant to implement [words indistinct] to end military aid. It is reluctant on several other issues [words indistinct] the State of Cambodia's sovereignty... [changes thought] of Cambodia, and not the sovereignty of the State of Cambodia alone. This sovereignty is vested in the national council and this council should have the full power to decide on issues affecting Cambodia's sovereignty. The other side has been avoiding the meeting to decide on these issues.

"I stress that the other side has accepted the document in order to lay the blame on us. As far as we are concerned, we would like to again stress that this draft agreement cannot yet be fully accepted. It is necessary that [words indistinct]. This necessity is not something that the international community [passage indistinct]. I would like to specify that [words indistinct] measures to prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime [passage indistinct]. We cannot accept the signing of any document which does not talk about [words indistinct], particularly the measures to prevent the genocidal regime's return.

"The second point is we [words indistinct] on the armed forces issue because we consider the maintenance of the armed forces as one measure among others to prevent the Pol Pot regime's return. [Words indistinct] because if dissolution [passage indistinct]. This issue has already been raised by the Paris conference cochairmen and they need not be accepted or rejected. [Passage indistinct] We should take it from this perspective. [Words indistinct] specify to various countries that it is easy to blame the Phnom Penh side because we do not fully accept the draft agreement. In fact, [words indistinct] war of propaganda and public opinion. However, we would like to state that the war of words to blame one side [words indistinct] cause for concern; it cannot solve the problem [words indistinct] only blaming one another. In the end, the problem cannot be solved. [Words indistinct] the genuine concerns of the Cambodian people and the State of Cambodia. How should these concerns be dealt with?

"We have told the United States and various countries that blaming [words indistinct] the problem [words indistinct]. I would like to say that many countries share our concerns now [passage indistinct]. The share of concerns [words indistinct] of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. Many countries, (?including) the United States, worry [words indistinct]. We also worry about the return of the Pol Pot regime. However, there are still some differences which we [passage indistinct]. Thus, many countries understand this issue. [Passage indistinct] only a few months after Vietnam withdrew its troops from Cambodia. This means that from October 1989 to January 1990, the State of Cambodia [words indistinct], it means that the Pol Pot forces cannot [words indistinct] through military means. They cooperated with Sihanouk and Son Sann [words indistinct] in early 1991. It is true that in September 1990 in Jakarta, all parties agreed to implement the agreement [words indistinct]. However, [words indistinct] weapons from foreign countries have been dispatched to the Pol Pot group and its allies. [words indistinct] tanks and artillery launched the first offensive against us. It was the first time in 12 years the enemy used [words indistinct] against us. However, through military activities [words indistinct] clearly that Pol Pot's strategy [words indistinct] to return militarily.

"However, we should realize that while the strategic military opportunity has passed, the Pol Pot group is looking for the opportunity to return through a political solution [words indistinct] but this has certainly created a new opportunity for the Pol Pot group. This is normal. But without an armed infantry to launch offensives, they cannot win militarily. [Words indistinct] the three types of troops, the land forces are the decisive one, not the Navy or the limited Air Force. The Army with artillery or tanks are not deceive factors; the decisive factor is whether infantry troops can reach their targets or not. The Pol Pot troops do not have sufficient troops to launch a general offensive to seize Cambodia. They only have the ability to launch partial offensives. But we do not take this lightly. Pol Pot continues to prolong the guerrilla war to destroy the lives and property of Cambodians and hinder the rebuilding of the country and the peace process. As far as a military victory is concerned, the opportunity seems to have passed.

"At the same time, Pol Pot is seeking a way to return through a political solution, one which is unjust to the Cambodian people and which forces the Cambodian people, victims of the Pol Pot regime's massacre, to accept the group again. [Words indistinct] convention on punishing and preventing genocide. Therefore, the possibility for Pol Pot's return certainly exists because the basis for establishing the genocidal Pol Pot regime exists. The Pol Pot group is still closely allied to the forces of Sihanouk and Son Sann. These people need one another. Sihanouk and Son Sann consider the Pol Pot forces as the backbone, while Pol Pot considers the Sihanouk and Son Sann forces as a political bastion in political and diplomatic affairs for their return through a political solution. [Passage indistinct] has been used by the Pol Pot group to massacre Cambodians from 1975 to 1978. The Cambodians' victory in toppling the [words indistinct] is the [words indistinct]. However, it should not be forgotten that Pol Pot used this force and came with it to massacre the people. Now the possibility of his return [words indistinct] is taking shape. He cannot win militarily. His only way is through a political solution.

"So, if we think this way, there are reasons for us to worry. In 1970 and 1975, our people sacrifice a lot in their victory over the United States [passage indistinct]. We have reasons to be afraid because this is not a dream about the past, but something that is really taking shape. This requires us to be realistic. Why? Pol Pot is not dead yet; he has not lost the base for creating a genocidal regime. Pol Pot still has a military. That is the most important base for creating the genocidal regime. Pol Pot still receives aid from a country that is using [words indistinct] superiority in relations with other countries, (?including) Vietnam.

"I believe we have reasons to worry. [Passage indistinct] In 1976 the Philippine elections [words indistinct] pitted the former President Marcos against Mrs. Corazon Aquino, the new prime minister. Poll rigging by Marcos caused an uproar forcing the defense minister and commander in chief to abandon Marcos and side with Mrs. Aquino, the real winner. Because the Army sided with the real election winner, Marcos was forced to leave the country for the United States. In 1990, former President Marcos fell seriously ill. Mr. and Mrs. Marcos asked to return to die on Philippine soil. Mrs. Aquino and the Philippine Government refused, fearing this seriously ill person would cause a political crisis and confusion. When Marcos died, his wife appealed to the government to take his body back for burial. However, both Marcos' uncremated body and bones have not yet arrived in the Philippines. The government still (?bans) them. Why has the government done this to a dead person and his bones?

"Thus, a person [words indistinct] political and military force, is also enough reason for the Philippine Government to refuse entry for burial. Marcos was not a murderer like Pol Pot. We stress that we do not interfere in the Philippine people's internal affairs. Mrs. Aquino had enough reasons to decide whether to allow Marcos' bones into the country. We would just like to compare. We have reasons to [words indistinct], for fearing the Pol Pot regime's return. If we compare it with the Philippines, there are two differing points.

"The first point is Marcos was not cruel as Pol Pot. He did not massacre people the way the Pol Pot group, though he did impose martial law for a long time. When this took place, there was also support from the United States [words indistinct]. This is the difference between Marcos and the Pol Pot group.

"Second, Marcos is dead. Only a bag of bones [words indistinct] his wife. He does not have any political or military force [words indistinct] to cause unrest in the Philippines. On the other hand, the genocidal regime of Pol Pot is here. His cruel activities continue to [words indistinct] such as shooting at people and robbing coaches. The Polpotists still have not abandoned their past deeds. On top of this, Pol Pot still has political and military forces and support from [words indistinct]. Are we willing [words indistinct]—while making every effort to use the Cambodian people, manpower, resources, and other means, to prevent Pol Pot from returning through military means—to sign something which opens the door for him to return. We certainly cannot do this as it would be a great crime for party leaders, the government, and myself, who have been assigned by the party and government to negotiate and sign documents.

"I swear to compatriots and the clergy that we cannot do it [words indistinct] the cause of independence, peace, and freedom against the Pol Pot regime's return. Although there is some fighting [words indistinct] it is better than signing [documents] and paving the way for the Pol Pot group to possibly massacre the people later or during the transitional period.

"We appeal to the international community to pay attention. We are very happy to see that the international community shares our concerns over the genocidal regime's return. This will lead to [words indistinct].

"I believe that there are television stations, videos, and reception of broadcasts from Phnom Penh, [words indistinct] understand my explanations in March at the meeting following the National Assembly's extraordinary session and what should be done to oppose Pol Pot. Military preparations are part of the prevention against the regime's return. We have also thought about how to create an atmosphere for elections to prevent the Pol Pot group from creating confusion and taking the opportunity to seize power. These two measures should be considered in order to (?military) prepare for the transitional period, namely preventing Pol Pot from taking advantage of the occasion and also to create an atmosphere conducive to organizing elections.

"These are our reasons. We have submitted these to the Paris conference cochairmen. We hope everything will be decided through negotiations among members of the Supreme National Council [SNC]. This is in accordance with the last statement of the [words indistinct] meeting stipulating that the remaining issues should be discussed by the coordinating committee of the Paris international conference and the SNC members. We hope these issues [words indistinct] in the future. For the information of the clergy and compatriots, these are our concerns. We have reasons to worry. We are not concerned without reasons.

"We have already specified what is most important. A war of words and of public opinions cannot solve the problem. [Words indistinct] solve and understand the true nature of the worries and find ways to deal with these concerns. We have explained this issue to many countries involved in the Cambodian problem. These countries now share our concerns. We will however continue to struggle for a political solution.

"We want peace. The war in Cambodia did not start after the toppling of the Pol Pot regime [words indistinct]. The war in Cambodia started over 21 years ago, since March 1970. A child who was born then is now a 21-year old adult. This war has been dragged on for a long time. It is very complex. Thus, we [words indistinct] are trying to solve [words indistinct]. We are untying knots those before us have tied. Those people are tightening the knots. We not responsible for this. Who created the war? [words indistinct] coup d'etat of Lon Nol [words indistinct] and the entry into Cambodia of U.S. and the Saigon administration troops. [words indistinct]. Now we want to solve the war peacefully but the two generations of war perpetrators are colluding to tighten the knots. Now they want to return to [words indistinct].

"It is true. A war cannot be waged to end another war. It should be solved peacefully. We have been negotiating for long time. However, these negotiations have run into obstacles and problems. We will continue to be patient and to carry on negotiating. Now [words indistinct] achieve a comprehensive solution, we appeal for a (?continued) cease-fire and an end to international aid. Both the cease-fire and the end to aid should be supervised internationally, official or otherwise. We welcome the [words indistinct] with such a control in order to increase mutual trust and [words indistinct] of the Cambodian people's security. This would be a move toward achieving a comprehensive solution based on its final phase, namely the elections [words indistinct], just and international control.

"The issue is still very complex. It requires that [words indistinct] to prevent the enemy from misusing goodwill and attacking the people and destroying peace. All sectors and levels and armed forces [words indistinct] should be vigilant. We are not warmongers. We want peace but we specifically should not give others the opportunity to use our [word indistinct] to destroy us [words indistinct] counterattack the enemy's adventurous activities [words indistinct] while waiting for the solution.

"We should continue along the path we have already chosen. We want [words indistinct]; no one wants war. Others and myself want a solution and peace and do not want Cambodians to die [words indistinct]. However, the situation has forced us [words indistinct] to search for a solution [words indistinct] we should proceed along the path we have already chosen.

"In the past, our efforts in the military and security sectors have already prevented Pol Pot from returning militarily. We should continue with this before the political solution is reached. We will stop fighting during the cease-fire but we should be vigilant and not lay down our weapons. [words indistinct] the agreement but we will prevent destruction. We will continue developing the economic and social fields. We have already achieved a lot compared to the time when we started with our bare hands.

"The people in Kompong Som City, be they traders, importers, exporters, artisans, industrialists, peasants, [words indistinct] workers, teachers, employees, or cadres, [words indistinct]. When we started out [words indistinct] with only bare hands [words indistinct]. When we inherited the Pol Pot regime's legacy, we had nothing but countless suffering [words indistinct] for the past 12 years [words indistinct]. We have transformed our [words indistinct] poverty into wealth, to a level that we can accept. Although faced with difficulties [words indistinct] our people still have difficulties. It is not normal to start building a country with the people's bare hands, with peace and war side by side. It is very difficult.

"Samdech Sihanouk's regime received a lot of aid from France [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] Lon Nol received everything from Samdech Sihanouk [words indistinct]. Pol Pot received the heritage of Lon Nol [words indistinct] but he [passage indistinct] and finally, we did not inherit anything from Pol Pot.

"Compared to what Sihanouk received from France, what Lon Nol received from Sihanouk, and what Pol Pot received from Lon Nol, we received nothing from Pol Pot. Not only was there no material and technical base, production base, and socio-economic infrastructure, much ill-effects have been left to us. [Words indistinct] families, orphans, widows, and widowers. In sum, we lost everything; we had nothing.

"But with our efforts, with the assistance of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and other friendly countries, we have [passage indistinct] not even shoes to wear. Children wore clothes fashioned from black material and had no shoes. In front of the organization, they were put through all kinds of insults [words indistinct]. But it is different today, [passage indistinct]. Private enterprise has been restored. In agriculture, industry, trade, and [passage indistinct]. We have survived to this day [words indistinct].

"In only two years, Kompong Som has built many bases. New houses have mushroomed reflecting an improved economy. As our country started out with just bare hands, it is not good to spend a lot of resources on military and security to fight a destructive war. We have spent a lot on the armed forces and national defense, on teachers, [words indistinct], and on infrastructure.

[words indistinct] Samdech Sihanouk in 16 years of peace, although there were some disturbances, [words indistinct] in peace, from 1954 to 1970; 16 years of peace with foreign aid; 16 years of basic development, a heritage from the French colonial regime.

"As for us, we spent 12 years with the legacy of countless ill- effects [passage indistinct]. We have traveled in the most difficult conditions during these 12 years. [Passage indistinct] A number of countries have imposed economic sanctions against us. However, it is our pride that we have survived. [Words indistinct] Samdech Sihanouk spent 16 years starting with words indistinct] with peace. We have spent only 12 years with bare hands [words indistinct] achieved this much [words indistinct].

"In Samdech Sihanouk's time, there were only about 800,000 or 900,000 students. Currently we oversee up to 1.8 million students. Thus, [passage indistinct] as well as higher education. Therefore, the number of teachers has to be increased two fold compared to Sihanouk's regime [words indistinct]. Teachers' salaries have not kept up with the cost of living. Thus, our teachers have to endure hardship [words indistinct].

"Our population growth is high, [words indistinct] at three percent according to our calculations. Every one percent increase in population requires a three percent increase in food production. Our population is increasing at a regular three percent annually. This is why we see children everywhere. Children born after 1979 [words indistinct]. The increase is steady and fast, while the increase in food production is erratic because our agriculture [words indistinct]. Thus, there is no balance between population growth and food production and other types of production.

"I am not hinting that the government will implement a plan to reduce population growth, such as in Indonesia, Vietnam, and China. We certainly will not do this. We need people. We have only 800,000, [changes thought] over 8 million people. We still have a lot of land. However the population growth [words indistinct] difficult. But [passage indistinct] because it is difficult to bring up children. In some countries, only one or two children are allowed; families with more are penalized. There is nothing like this in our country; this cannot be done. Now the birth rate among townspeople are decreasing. People have to work, and there are problems with kindergartens. Videos and television are also increasing. We do not have any plan to deal with these [words indistinct], our population growth and food production do not balance.

"I will not go on for much longer. I would like to finally appeal to the armed forces, all levels of state authorities, and compatriots to increase vigilance as pointed out above. We have the goodwill [words indistinct] the enemy's adventure. I appeal to compatriots [words indistinct] to increase economic activities [words indistinct], carry out activities [words indistinct] to solve problems [words indistinct]. We live in difficult times [words indistinct]. At the same time, I also appeal [words indistinct] compatriots, combatants [words indistinct], combatants' families, policemen on the battlefield, [words indistinct] to defend our people's livelihood.

"Finally, on behalf of the party, government, and in my own name, I would like to express respect and admiration for the achievements of the party, armed forces [words indistinct], compatriots, and the clergy in defending and building the Kompong Som area. This has greatly contributed to the defense of the entire country. The great contribution to the budget by Kompong Som City has enabled the government to [words indistinct] to sustain other sectors throughout the country. The government would like to welcome and congratulate [words indistinct] foreign investment that exploits the city's economic potential.

"Finally, I wish the clergy, compatriots, and armed forces longevity, social standing, happiness, strength, and wisdom. Thank you." [end recording]

"The meeting ended in a happy and most cordial atmosphere."

Sources: Chea Sim To Visit France in Jun

BK1105153791 Hong Kong AFP in English 1519 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 11 (AFP)—Chea Sim, Cambodia's powerful National Assembly chief, will visit Paris next month, well-informed sources said here Saturday.

Further details were not available on Mr. Chea Sim's visit to France, which has played a major role in trying to end the 12- year civil war pitting the Phnom Penh government against a three party resistance alliance.

But observers said it would mark a new turn in the peace process as international negotiations have on the surface been conducted by Prime Minister Hun Sen and his Foreign Minister Hor Namhong.

The report could not be officially confirmed.

Mr. Chea Sim is seen as perhaps the major power in the government here and has been content to date to direct policy from behind the scenes.

The visit, believed to be his first to the West, would apparently indicate that the parliamentary chief plans to take a more prominent role in external policy.

French Deputy Foreign Minister Thierry de Beauce met briefly with Mr. Chea Sim when he visited Phnom Penh late September to open an Alliance Francaise branch here.

Meanwhile, the wife of French President Francois Mitterrand will visit Phnom Penh as part of a swing through Indochina later this month, French sources said.

Danielle Mitterrand will be here in her capacity as head of a non-governmental organisation that bears her name and not on government business.

Dates and the agenda for her visit were not available.

Earlier reports from France had said only that Mrs. Mitterrand might stop here during her visit to Laos and Vietnam.

Ranariddh Gives Interview on Cease-Fire

BK1305104191 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 May 91

[Continuation of interview with Prince Norodom Ranariddh, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk for Cambodia and Asia, by unidentified VOK correspondent; date not given—recorded. See page 33 of the 2 May East Asia DAILY REPORT for first part of interview]

[Text] [Correspondent] Recently Richard Solomon, assistant secretary of state in charge of Asia and the Pacific, claimed that a political solution within the framework of the Big Five's peace plan was attainable. Mr. Solomon stated this at a time when Hanoi remained intransigent toward the Big Five's peace plan. Does this show that the United States has some reasons to believe it is in a position to force Vietnam to accept the document? What is your opinion?

[Ranariddh] Regarding this question, I have the following comment: I have no idea what assurances or pledges the United States received after meeting with Vietnam's representative, but my opinion is based on the international situation as well as the situation inside Vietnam. I think that the United States also bases itself on this same analysis, particularly Mr. Richard Solomon, who made the statement that you just mentioned. Here is my analysis:

1. The United States has repeatedly assured Vietnam that it would proceed with the normalization of relations with Vietnam and the lifting of U.S. opposition to World Bank and International Monetary Fund [IMF] loans and economic aid to Vietnam, that it would lift all the bans, if Vietnam endorsed the UN framework document or the Big Five's document, if—not just endorsing it—it accepted, signed, fully implemented the document, that is, if it proceeded until the document reaches it final stage—that is, the holding of a free general election and choosing through this election a government born out of the will of the entire Cambodian people in a genuinely democratic and liberal atmosphere. This is one of the main conditions set by the United States on Vietnam for the normalization of their relations.

I just returned from France. I met with Mr. (Levit), who is in charge of the Asian Department of the French Foreign Ministry at Quai d'Orsay and also in charge of our Cambodian problem. I also visited Britain and in London I met with Lord (Smith), who like Mr. (Levit) is also in charge of Asian affairs. The Foreign Ministry representatives of the two countries, with France being the cochair of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, told me that their stance toward Vietnam remains the same as that of the United States. In other words, they would help Vietnam and consolidate relations with Vietnam—and because France already has normal relations with Vietnam, Britain would normalize relations with it—only if this country fully accepts and fully implements the peace blueprint.

Regarding its current situation, Vietnam is experiencing dire hardship both in the political and economic fields.

Politically speaking, the inner circle of the leadership is riddled with disputes. For this reason, Vietnam deems it necessary to postpone its communist party congress almost daily. It already postponed the congress from April to June and just postponed it again, this time to 16 July 1991. This shows that Vietnam's leadership is riddled with internal disputes. Why? Because many of those in the leadership see that East European countries and the Soviet Union have shed their communist Marxist-Leninist or Stalinist regimes—the regimes that have abused the rights of their own citizens—and opted for liberal regimes. They see that there are uprisings and chaos in the Soviet Union. And most of those in the Vietnamese Communist Party leadership also want to have a liberal regime. However, another group remains entrenched in its desire to control Vietnam according to Marxism-Leninism and Stalinism. Let me tell you that the same thing is happening in Phnom Penh, too. Cambodia's party congress has been indefinitely delayed like that of Vietnam. Anyway, let us just talk about Vietnam. So, Vietnam is experiencing a serious political problem.

Economically speaking, Vietnam is also in a very difficult situation. The Soviet Union in 1990 cut 63 percent of its aid to this country. In 1991, from January to April alone, the Soviet Union has already cut 91 percent of its aid. How? The Soviet Union cut its aid in petroleum. True, Vietnam can produce some of its own oil supplies, but the bulk of its oil needs is met by supplies from the Soviet Union. And the Soviet Union has also cut its supplies of fertilizer, pesticide, and cotton to Vietnam. Vietnam was told that it would not receive any more credit from the Soviet Union. Everything has to be paid in cash, in hard currency such as U.S. dollars and so on and not even in Soviet rubles.

Seeing the Soviet Union embark on such a position, Vietnam said to itself that it should now turn toward the United States, France, Britain, Germany, the IMF, and the World Bank. However, just as I said, these countries continue to tell Vietnam that if it did not settle the Cambodian problem, it would not get any help from them. It is also most unfortunate for Vietnam that the United States and other Western countries remain so involved in the Persian Gulf. It is true that the war is over. But this war was an expensive one, the money that should have been given to Vietnam as aid is being buried in the desert. And although the war is settled, there is still the Kurd refugee question to be solved. Vietnam, therefore, is stumped. For this reason, Mr. Solomon analyzed that Vietnam cannot remain intransigent forever; one day, it will have to accept the framework document.

I also have high hope, for the Soviet Union has cut aid not only to Vietnam but to Phnom Penh as well. Soviet aid now trickles in drop by drop. These are not my words; they were written by the French newspaper LIBERATION of 19 April 1991. This French paper wrote in no uncertain terms that the Soviet Union had already stopped supplying petrioleum to the Hun Sen regime which needed something in the neighborhood of 250,000 tonnes while the Soviet Union would only give it about 5,000 tonnes. The supplies were cut or they had to be paid for. These supplies come drop by drop as aid is being cut further.

It is through such an analysis that I have high hope for the end of the war and the return of freedom and independence to Cambodia.

[Correspondent] Your highness the personal representative and the leaders of the two other Cambodian resistance factions recently held talks with Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun in Bangkok. What contribution does the outcome of that discussion make to the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem?

[Ranariddh] That was the first time since the change of the regime in the Kingdom of Thailand and the formation of a new government with His Excellency Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun as the caretaker that the leaders of the three Cambodian resistance factions were officially invited to meet the Thai prime minister. This is an important point. Another is that the Kingdom of Thailand is a country that is adjacent to Cambodia and that for years has kindly permitted our refugees to live in adequate security inside the Kingdom. Besides, the Kingdom of Thailand has always accorded an unequivocal support for the national liberation movement in Cambodia.

Moreover, in our talks, though I am in no position to tell everything to the listeners of the Voice of the Khmer radio, I would like to brief you on the main topics of that meeting as follows:

First, Mr. Anan informed us that Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin had written an official letter that he gave me to be handed to our Samdech Euv Sihanouk inviting him to pay a visit to the Kingdom of Thailand as soon as possible, for we are now at a most important juncture. The visit of our venerated Samdech Euv, His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, is of great significance under the current circumstances.

Second, the prime minister clearly assured us that as far as the so-called Cambodian solution is concerned the Kingdom of Thailand adheres to the framework document of the Big Five and that of the United Nations. He told us that when we arrived at the meeting and he clearly told us that again when we took leave of him.

Third, Mr. Anan informed us that when he met with Hun Sen, the Kingdom of Thailand did not make any proposal nor did it offer any plan to Hun Sen. He only listened to Hun Sen to see what Hun Sen's views were concerning the future solution to the Cambodian problem. He said he only wanted to know Mr. Hun Sen better and nothing more.

Fourth, he made this important revelation to us stressing that the Kingdom of Thailand continues to support what he termed the national government of Cambodia.

Moreover, Prime Minister Anan queried us on the overall political and military situation. He told us that being new at the job he was not very well informed of many things. He wanted the leaders of our Cambodian resistance forces to report or clarify the situation to him. Let us not forget that the Thai prime minister specifically told us that he wished to see the Jakarta meeting held as soon as possible. We immediately answered that we were always ready, as I have already told the correspondent, to go to Jakarta and that it was our desire to see the Jakarta meeting held as soon as possible. His excellency the Thai prime minister then told his colleague, Mr. [name indistinct], to send a telegram to the two cochairmen on behalf of the Kingdom of Thailand asking the two cochairmen to convene the Jakarta meeting as soon as possible.

Another thing that I would like make public is that Mr. Anan also welcomed the joint appeal by the UN secretary general and the two cochairmen for a cease-fire in Cambodia. The Thai prime minister said that it was his wish not to see this cease-fire last only provisionally during the Jakarta meeting, but to see it last until peace returns forever to Cambodia. He said that he would like to appeal to all Cambodians to think more about our country, about the development of our country, and about the lives of our people and to look at the prosperous lives of the Thai people as an example. In the end, he clearly stressed the new stance of the Kingdom of Thailand in the talks with Vietnam, the talks between the Kingdom of Thailand and Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai, who just made a visit to Bangkok [words indistinct] the Kingdom of Thailand made it clear that Vietnam must accept as soon as possible if Vietnam wished to become an ASEAN member that loves peace and justice in Southeast Asia.

In conclusion, not only has the Kingdom of Thailand supported and assisted our Cambodian people in their national liberation struggle, but it has made a specific contribution to the peace process so that it would advance toward its final stage: to bring independence, freedom, and peace back to Cambodia. I would like to avail myself of this occasion, on behalf of the Nationalist and Sihanoukist resistance movement as well as all Cambodian patriots, to express our deepest greatitude and homage to the Kingdom of Thailand, their majesties the king and queen, and the Thai Government for according us a support that constitutes a most vital factor propelling our struggle toward the ultimate objective of wresting back from the land-grabbing communist Vietnamese aggressors our independence, territorial integrity, peace, freedom, and prosperity for the Cambodian people.

Indonesia

Suharto Denies Potential for Separatism

BK1305110591 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 6 May 91 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—President Suharto says separatism will not find a place to grow in Indonesia as a result of the improved state of national unity.

Suharto said on Saturday that even if the potential for separatist movements could be found in some parts of the country, they would not become a threat and would not, in fact, even grow because Indonesian society would not support them.

The President was speaking at a meeting with a delegation of high-ranking police officers following the conclusion of the 1991 Police Seminar in Jakarta.

The seminar constituted part of activities by the Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI) which is preparing to hold a national conference later this year to formulate ideas for the next GBHN (Broad Outline of State Policy) to be adopted in 1993.

The President's remark was presented in the context of implementation of national social-cultural policies.

The Police Seminar focused on the need to step up "social-cultural resilience" to keep the nation united.

Suharto said that although at the national level there needed to be a general concept of social-cultural resilience, its implementation in regencies should be adjusted to the condition of individual regions.

This strategy, Suharto said, would not encourage ethnic sentiments or provincial narrow-mindedness or even separatism because the Indonesian society had reached a more mature state of growth.

Suharto called on Indonesian Armed Forces to "develop fresh thinking" before the nation entered the next 25-year development era due to begin on April 1, 1994.

"We still have a lot of time to make adjustments and develop fresh thinking before the start of the sixth Repelita (Five-Year Plan) which will mark the start of the second long term development period," Suharto said.

He explained that the most fundamental issue in national development was how to groom society to reach a stage where people would innovatively develop their lives and environment in a sustainable manner.

"This great task can never be accomplished through cooperation among all the forces of the nation," Suharto said.

He expressed the hope that the results of the Police Seminar would be beneficial to the formulation of the next GBHN.

The President also said that implementation of national development programs should be directed at promoting democracy and preventing "etatistic tendencies."

Suharto explained that the success of development efforts could not be measured by the level of per capita income or the figures of annual economic growth alone.

He said the yardstick was the improvement in Indonesian people's dignity.

Suharto said development efforts in various fields were avenues through which Indonesia would develop into a dignified nation.

Official Explains Inflation Rate, Exports

BK1105015691 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 2 May 91 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—Consumer prices in Indonesia's 27 major cities soared by 1.89 percent last month because of surging demand for food and clothing around the 'Id al-Fitr holidays, says Information Minister Harmoko.

He told reporters after a limited cabinet meeting on the economy at the Bina Graha presidential office here yesterday that last month's consumer price hike, which took inflation to 2.98 percent during the first four months of this year, was caused mainly by the 4.01 percent increase in food prices and the 2.38 percent rise in clothing prices.

Harmoko said that housing prices rose merely 0.69 percent last month, while the prices of other goods and services increased by 0.64 percent.

"President Suharto ordered all government officials to closely monitor the development of prices in the coming months, so that inflation can be curbed throughout this year," he said.

After making various efforts, including very tight monetary measures, the government kept inflation to 9.53 percent last year.

The withdrawal of Rp 8.1 trillion (about US$4.1 billion) in state company's deposits from the banking system at the end of February could help lower inflation from 0.76 percent in January and 0.3 percent in February to merely 0.03 percent in March. But the rush to purchases of food and clothing around the 'Id al-Fitr holidays on April 16-17 had apparently pushed up prices.

The National Logistic Agency's (Bulog) chief, Bustanil Arifin, said that prices of rice and other staples actually declined by 1.85 percent last month but prices of spices increased by 12.19 percent, meat by 9.52 percent, vegetables by 9.39 percent and fish by 5.53 percent.

Demand for food was likely to remain high this month, Bustanil said.

Harmoko said that the money supply increased by 5.5 percent to Rp 24.3 trillion of as February from Rp 23.03 trillion as of January.

The minister said that the meeting, which was presided over by President Suharto and attended by Vice-President Sudharmono and economics ministers, also discussed Indonesia's exports which declined to $2,317.3 million in February from $2,553.8 million in January.

Since the country's imports increased to $2,089.6 million in February from $1,845.4 million in January, its trade surplus fell to $227.7 million from $708.4 million.

Harmoko said that out of February's $3,317.3 million earnings, $1,340.1 million came from non-oil exports and the remaining $977.2 million from oil and gas.

However, the total export earnings of $4,871.1 million during the January-February period indicated a 29.7 percent increase over the same period last year, thanks to the 28.4 percent increase in non-oil exports to $2,732.8 million, he said.

He said Indonesia's exports of non-oil products, particularly textiles and garments, footwear, furniture and palm oil, had good prospects this year.

"Textile and garment exports alone, for example, reach $267.5 million in January," he said.

He said that Indonesia, which will host the meeting of the International Textile and Clothing Bureau (ITCB) in Bali on May 7-11, would use the forum to further promote its textile and garment exports.

Harmoko said that Industry Minister Hartarto also reported to the cabinet meeting about plans by PT Astra Internatidonal Inc. to manufacture electric cars for export.

"The company will complete the prototype of a five-passenger electric car this month and will exhibit it in Switzerland next month," Harmoko said.

He said that Astra planned to start marketing the car, to be called Lectra, in 1993.

Alatas, Dutch Minister Discuss Human Rights

BK1305131991 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1109 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Jakarta, May 13 (OANA-ANTARA)—The issue of linking human rights with the Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI) aid is not something new, Dutch Development Cooperation Minister who is also IGGI chairman J.P. Pronk said here Monday.

Similar issue actually had also been aired in 1970 to (?IGGI) and also in [place indistinct] when I was newly-appointed as the IGGI chairman, he told newsmen after meeting Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas.

The two ministers met for about an hour to discuss several issues, including human rights which recently have once again become a popular issue .

In the 70's and 1980's the issue seems to be overshadowed by economic development problems, Pronk said adding as Indonesia had gained some economic progress, human rights again became a popular topic of discussions.

According to IGGI chairman, aside from the human rights problem, he also discussed with Minister Alatas the issues of poverty and women's role.

However, he also said that every country in the world, whether it is a member of the IGGI or not tended to see it in its own perspective.

In Holland, in applying our development policy, we always pay serious attention to human rights, poverty, and women's role problem, he said.

According to Pronk, the problems, however, would not constitute some kind of a condition on whether to provide aid to Indonesia.

Development aid, in my opinion does not depend on whether a mutual agreement on those problems has been reached, Pronk said.

Meanwhile, Minister Alatas said that human rights issue did tend to emerge recently because there was a growing awareness on the importance of the issue among many governments and people all over the world.

There is no problem with environmental issues because Indonesia pays a very serious attention to them, he said adding that various considerations had always been taken whenever certain development programs also had environmenal impacts. He said the whole world knows about it.

Dutch Minister Calls on Suharto

BK1405092391 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Pronk, chairman of the Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia [IGGI], today reported to President Suharto on his talks with IGGI member countries and the World Bank. The talks centered on preparations for the IGGI meeting in the Hague, the Netherlands in June. Pronk, who is concurrently Netherlands development cooperation minister, disclosed this to newsmen after calling on President Suharto at the State Palace in Jakarta this morning. He informed President Suharto that the IGGI member countries were satisfied with Indonesia's proper economic development policy this year. As a matter of fact, a final decision will be made during the IGGI meeting.

However, Pronk said he could ensure the stability of IGGI aid to Indonesia this year. He disclosed that the relationship between economic growth and the development of the private sector would be the main topic of discussions during the coming IGGI meeting. Efforts to reduce poverty in Indonesia will also be discussed during the coming meeting. He emphasized the importance of an equal distribution and accessibility by large and small companies to economic resources.

Answering questions by newsmen on his visit to slum areas in Jakarta, the IGGI chairman said he came to these areas to obtain an on-the-spot picture of the situation as a comparison to the available statistics. The Netherlands guest left for Cirebon, West Java this afternoon to observe development in the region.

Laos

Kaysone, Thai Army General Suchinda Meet 13 May

BK1405012491 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 May 91 p 6

[Text] Army Chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun had lunch with Laotian Premier Kaysone Phomvihan in Savannakhet, a Laotian town opposite Mukdahan Province yesterday.

The Army chief declined to give details of the meeting, saying only that his visit was at the invitation of Mr Kaysone.

"There was nothing special. The meeting was only to tighten relations," Gen Suchinda said.

Asked whether he talked to the Laotian Premier about former Prime Minister's Office minister, Pol. Capt. Chaloem Yubamrung who was reported to be in hiding in Savannakhet, Gen Suchinda said:

"No. Who said Khun Chaloem is in Laos?"

Gen Suchinda left for Savannakhet on a special Army plane after seeing His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon off to Brunei.

He was reportedly accompanied by Deputy Army Chief Gen Itsaraphong Nunpakdi.

Acting President Receives New German Envoy

BK1405104491 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Vientiane, May 14 (KPL)—Acting President Phoumi Vongvichit of the Lao People's Democratic Republic this morning received Mr. Claus Soenksen, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany [as received] to Laos.

On the occasion of presenting the credentials, the Lao acting president congratulated the new German ambassador and wished him success in his task to develop the friendly ties and cooperation between the governments and people of Laos and Germany.

PRC Embassy Presents Books to Library

BK1405102691 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Vientiane, May 14 (KPL)—The charge d'affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy in Laos, Mr. Lai Wencong, yesterday afternoon presented 1,205 publications of over 500 different titles to the library. [sentence as received]

These books—printed in French, English, and Chinese languages—depict the political, economic, cultural, social conditions in the People's Republic of China after the implementation of the open- door policy over the past 10 years.

Mr. Paseut Sisanon, deputy minister of information and culture, expressed thanks to the Chinese Embassy for the publications which will help the general public to better understand the situation in China and will develop the traditional friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two countries and people.

Philippines

Finance Secretary Resigns BOI Position

HK1405084791 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 26 Apr 91

[Text] Thomas Aquino, vice-president for business economics of the Center for Research and Communications, was appointed to replace Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao as a governor of the Board of Investments [BOI].

This was disclosed yesterday by Trade and Industry Undersecretary Tomas I. Alcantara, who is also vice-chairman and managing head of the BOI.

He said Mr Estanislao resigned in compliance with the Supreme Court ruling on multiple posts. He added that Science and Technology Undersecretary Ricardo Gloria has also tendered his resignation for the same reason.

Mr Aquino will represent the private sector in the BOI Board of Governors. Under the Omnibus Investment Code of 1987, there should be three representatives from other government agencies or the private sector.

Other members of the board are acting Trade and Industry Secretary Peter Garrucho, Jr as chairman, DTI [Department of Trade and Industry] Undersecretaries Lilia Bautista and Gloria Arroyo and Melito Salazar.

Japan Cancels $300 Million From Amount Pledged

HK1305112791 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 13 May 91 p 1

[By staff member Arleen Chiponqian]

[Text] The Japan Export Import Bank (Eximbank) has cancelled $300 million of the $600-million debt and debt-service reduction facility it pledged under the first Philippine Assistance Program (PAP) in 1989 following the change in the country's economic program with the International Monetary Fund.

This is expected to adversely affect the country's debt-reduction program with foreign creditor banks. The program needs foreign funds to finance debt-relief schemes such as the debt buy-back program.

Kasunori Umeda, chief representative of Japan Eximbank in Manila, said the $600-million loan package called the parallel financing facility, was tied to the extended fund facility (EFF) the Philippines drew up with the IMF. It should have been in place from 1989-91.

However, the country's repeated failure to meet the performance criteria of the EFF has forced it to drop the medium-term program for the short-term 18-month standby arrangement.

Finance Secretary Jesus P. Estanislao confirmed Japan Eximbank's decision.

He said, however, that the country is tapping other foreign loans to cover the cancelled Japanese loan.

Umeda said the Philippine government had asked for a reconsideration and proposed that the loan be tied to the new IMF program.

But he said, "This is not possible. If the government plans a new medium-term program, the Japan Eximbank will consider the additional $300 million."

Japan Eximbank had already released the other $300 million to partly fund the first phase of the debt-reduction program with commercial banks.

The amount was used partly to cancel $1.3 billion of the country's principal public foreign debt by buying back Philippine debt papers at a 50% discount.

The government wants another such program to cover the interest burden.

The other sources of money for this debt-reduction program, initiated by US Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady in 1989, were the World Bank with $700 million and IMF with $600 million. Both institutions had disbursed close to $500 million.

Umeda said the facility was tied to a favorable economic performance of the country as spelled out in the IMF program.

"It is not dependent on the Philippines' program to buy back its debt but (on) the economic performance," he added.

The position of the Japan Exibank, one of the country's biggest official creditors, is expected to have a negative impact on the second phase of the debt-reduction program.

Japanese Embassy in Manila Receives Bomb Threat

OW1305050191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0427 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Manila, May 13 KYODO—The Japanese Embassy here received a bomb threat Monday from an unidentified male caller who seemed to be Japanese, causing the embassy personnel to vacate the building at the Makati financial district, police said.

At around 10 AM [0000 GMT] the caller told an embassy official a bomb was set to explode at the embassy between 10 AM and noon the same day.

Bomb experts searched the building but found no bombs, police said.

The embassy was scheduled to resume operations by 2 PM if no bomb was found by then, they said.

Laurel Urges NSC To Meet on Bases Issue

HK1305112991 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 May 91 pp 1, 24

[By Ric M. Baliao]

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel has urged President Aquino to convene the bipartisan National Security Council (NSC) to an emergency meeting to formulate a common stand on the U.S. military bases issue.

Laurel, Nacionalista Party (NP) president, stressed yesterday the importance of this meeting following the collapse of the negotiations for a new bases treaty even as he blamed government negotiators for "mishandling" the talks.

The RP [Republic of the Philippines] panel is led by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus.

In a talk with newsmen who accompanied him to his Matabungcay beach resort in Nasugbu, Batangas, Laurel expressed confidence that the talks could still be salvaged, provided the government forges a national consensus on the position to be pursued by the RP panel.

He said that "consequently, the government gave an impression that it did not know what it wanted" because it "spoke in many voices."

Laurel said that before the start of the negotiations, President Aquino indicated she was keeping "my options open" on the bases question. But other government officials articulated differing views.

The vice president said he was willing to attend the NSC meeting and participate in the formulation of a common Philippine stand on the bases notwithstanding the clear-cut NP position calling for a seven-year phaseout.

The NP chief said Mrs. Aquino should invite to the council meeting the best minds in the country to help her in arriving at the best approach to the problem.

Laurel also suggested that the RP panel be reinforced suggesting Ambassador Emmanuel Pelaez and former senator Arturo Tolentino to help articulate the Philippine position.

"I would not go to the extent of saying that they (RP panel) bungled it, but they certainly mishandled the talks," he said.

Laurel said one of the reasons for the failure of the talks was the Aquino government's "obsessive preoccupation" with the cash component of the proposed compensation package to go with the new treaty. This, he added, has given the country a negative image as a mercenary.

The government, without abandoning its right to just compensation from the U.S. for their continued use of the bases, should give more emphasis to non-cash components. This could include assistance in developing the country's land, air and naval capabilities in preparation for the pullout of the foreign military facilities.

Meanwhile, Laurel told newsmen that he opposed the plan to desynchronize the 1992 elections by holding separate polls for national and local officials.

He said this is a clear violation of the Constitution which provides for simultaneous national and local elections in 1992.

This would also subject local officials to undue pressure from the leaders of the incumbent administration to work harder for majority party national candidates, on the threat that they will either be replaced or not supported in their subsequent campaigns, he said.

Aquino Rejects Proposal

HK1305124991 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0900 GMT 13 May 91

[By Dick Sinchongco]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has rejected a proposal by Vice President Salvador Laurel to convene the National Security Council or NSC to discuss the issue of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. The president said she sees no need to convene the NSC. This was the president's reaction to Laurel's proposal in relation to conflicting statements from the Philippine side on the bases issue. Laurel said the NSC should meet to formulate a common position so that the government can issue a single voice. The president stressed the country has to trust that the negotiators can reach an agreement in the interest of the country. The Philippine and American panels are expected to meet for the seventh time, which is expected to yield an agreement for the extension of the U.S. bases in the Philippines.

Senators on Proposal, Rejection

HK1405061291 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 14 May 91 pp 1, 2

[By reporters Dionisio Tubianosa, Jose Macaspac III, Arthur I. Bariuad, and correspondent Barbara Fabian]

[Text] President Aquino yesterday flatly rejected the proposal of Vice President Salvador Laurel for her to convene the National Security Council [NSC] to firm up a unified position on the bases negotiations even as she expressed confidence that the Philippine panel would come up with a treaty that is to the best interests of the country.

Over at the Kapihan sa Manila [Manila Coffee] breakfast forum, however, Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon, the vice-chairman of the RP [Republic of the Philippines] negotiating panel, said the United States should signify soon if it still wants a new security arrangement or prepare for the pullout of its forces in the bases.

At the Senate, the solons were split in their reactions to the Laurel proposal with some welcoming the idea and others calling it ridiculous.

Negotiations between the Philippines and the U.S. on a new security arrangement after the bases lease expires this September have remained bogged down on the issue of compensation and duration. The sixth round of talks ended recently without an accord being reached.

The Vice President had expressed alarm over what he called "dissonant voices" on the Philippine side and proposed that Mrs. Aquino convene the NSC of which he is a member along with Senate Minority Floor Leader Juan Ponce Enrile.

The Philippine panel is set to meet again with its American counterpart within the month for the possible last round of negotiations.

"We should have faith in our negotiators and believe that they will come up with a treaty that will be in the best interest of the country. We do not see the need to call the National Security Council to a meeting at this time," the President said in a statement read by Press Secretary Tomas Gomez.

There are speculations tht a new treaty would be signed within the month, coinciding with the planned visit to the country of U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle late this month.

But the visit of Quayle to Manila is still uncertain and may not even push through, the United States embassy said.

Stanley Schrager, U.S. embassy director for public affairs, said in a telephone interview that Quayle, who is scheduled to visit Indonesia, Japan, and Singapore starting May 20, has not yet included Manila in his itinerary.

"It was not confirmed yet if he (Quayle) will come to Manila," Schrager said when asked to comment on reports published in a morning daily (not in NEWSDAY) that Quayle will be arriving May 27 in the Philippines to sign a new bases treaty.

The report quoting unnamed sources said that Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus and Quayle would sign a new military bases agreement even without an agreement on duration and compensation. The accord, the report said, would be "couched in general terms."

Schrager said that Quayle would always be available to come to Manila and sign any agreement that will be forged between the Philippines and the U.S.

Schrager also said that there was still no progress in the two issues that have caused the delay in the forging of the new accord.

The Philippine panel has stuck to a maximum of seven years duration for a minimum $825 million annual compensation. The U.S. panel has demaned for a minimum 10 years duration for a maximum of $360 million annual compensation.

"The ball is in their court," Bengzon told journalists.

"In a short space of time, some move will have to be made on their part so both parties can decide whether the prospects of a new agreement are realistic, or we have to set into motion mechanisms of disengagement," he added.

Bengzon said the Philippines had made its position clear to the U.S. side when talks broke off in Manila two weeks ago: a maximum seven-year lease at $825 million a year in cash, arms, debt relief and trade access.

"We believe that the seven years meet their requirements and our requirements," he said, adding that Manila did not want "to start the next century still hosting vestiges of colonialism."

The Philippines was under American rule from 1898 to 1946. The current agreement, signed in 1947, expires in September.

"The Philippine panel, in terms of the major issue of duration and compensation has remained constant, consistent, clear, and faithful to its positions which it first articulated in February," Bengzon said.

"The RP panel has stood pat on its positions as they were arrived at scientifically, logically, and rationally considering the US's military and political needs. But these were paired against the Philippines' own needs and framework," he lamented.

Our needs are primarily economic but our framework is political respectability as a major foundation," the secretary said.

Bengzon pointed out that the panel's consistency on positions "is a manifestation of professional and scientific approach rather than an indication of intransigence."

"The US panel has repeatedly said in the past that it would only take them seven to twelve months to pack up and go; their budget cycle is two years. So assuming they leave and construct elsewhere...in three or four years they can finish construction and operationalize already," Bengzon said.

Senate President Jovito Salonga said that he was amenable to the Laurel proposal for the convening of the NSC.

Salonga told reporters: "Okay ako diyan," [I agree] but refused to elaborate on why he supported the proposal of Laurel, a presidential candidate in the 1992 elections like him.

Senator Leticia Shahani, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, said that the Senate might as well give the NSC the chance to break the deadlock.

She said that the bases issue concerned foreign policy that goes beyond the Department of Foreign Affairs.

She accused the Executive Department of keeping from the legislature the real stand of the government on the bases issue.

"The trouble is we are just reacting to bits and pieces. The administration ought to inform us so that the senators would know what is happening," Shahani said.

Senate Majority Floor Leader Teofisto Guingona Jr. said that this proposal fell within the prerogatives of the Executive Department.

However, he said, all of the NSC's decision would be recommendatory.

Three senators—Ernesto maceda, Aquilino Pimentel Jr., and Rene Saguisag—rebuffed Laurel for making such a "late and ridiculous" proposal.

Maceda said: "Lumang tugtugin na yan [that is an old time]. It would be better for Laurel to simply wait for his time to be president and then call the NSC to a meeting to decide the issue."

Pimentel maintained that there was no need to talk about the bases issue.

The President should simply cancel the talks, Pimentel said.

He said that the Philippine government had been trying to resolve the deadlock, but the US had been arrogant in dealing with the Philippines.

Saguisag said that the Laurel proposal would simply add to the confusion in the bases talks.

"I agree with Vice President Laurel that there should only be one Philippine voice in the bases negotiations. So he should shut up," Saguisag said.

Saguisag said that the Laurel proposal would only weaken the Philippine position.

He added that the move should have been taken three years ago when the government had not started its negotiations with the U.S.

In a related development, Schrager said that Washington had not slashed its contribution to the Multilateral Aid Initiative [MAI] otherwise known as the Philippine Aid Plan. [PAP].

He said that US Congress had always been appropriating $160 million to the MAI-PAP and the budget for 1992 which again earmarked a $160 million US contribution to the fund was not a surprise. Schrager said that in 1990 and 1991, the US contribution to the MAI-PAP was $160 million.

The United States has pledged for five years $1 billion. The MAI-PAP is a US-backed financial assistance program aimed at resuscitating the country's sagging economy.

The Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU—1 May Movement] warned of massive protest actions if a new bases treaty is signed even as KMU chairman Crispin Beltran urged the scrapping of further bases negotiations.

"We are warning the Aquino government. Either it moves according to the sovereign interests of the country and the Constitution by removing the bases in the country or be booted from power along with the bases," Beltran said.

He said that KMU members along with anti-bases groups nationwide are prepared to wage "relentless" protest actions after the formal signing of a new bases treaty.

A mammoth anti-bases demonstration will welcome the arrival of Quayle who is expected to initial a new bases treaty, Beltran said.

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos said the military would convert the San Miguel naval communications station in Zambales into a training base for the Marines and naval personnel.

Ramos also hinted that the San Miguel naval communications facilities which will be turned over to the Philippine government tomorrow might also be developed into a housing project for the Armed Forces personnel.

Already, Ramos asked the naval authorities to work closely with the US military authorities for an immediate iventory of the 1,100-hectare facility in Zambales. He said an inventory of the removable items in the facility would be made to find out possible replacements for the equipment and facility.

Manglapus Reveals Impasse on SOFA

HK1305121591 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 11 May 91 pp 1, 2

[By Arthur Baruad]

[Text] After so much controversy over the compensation and duration issues between the Philippines and the United States, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus yesterday sounded another pitch and raised for the first time the impasse on the delicate Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) which forms part of the proposed security accord.

Manglapus, speaking before the 38th General Assembly of the Rural Bankers Association at the Manila Hotel, said "upholding the dignity of the Republic, is just as important as money and duration, perhaps even more, are the conditions under which we would allow, if at all, foreign troops to stay in our soil."

He declared categorically after his speech when asked by reporters about the status of the SOFA that the issue had not been solved yet.

"Sometimes we forget that more important than money, more important than the number of years for our concern on dignity and sovereignty are the conditions under which we might allow foreign troops to continue staying on our soil."

"These conditions are to be found in the agreement to be part of the so-called Status of Forces Agreement," Manglapus said. "The SOFA contains the terms under which an American soldier may stay on Philippine soil without violating the Philippine law and let me tell you that is a very delicate question indeed," he stressed.

According to Manglapus "there have been incidents in the past where we feel that the jurisdiction of this republic has not been upheld by the actions of the other country" obviously referring to the U.S.

He emphasized that "we have to be certain that this time in the new SOFA, there will be the least opportunity to violate the sovereignty of the Republic."

Manglapus maintained that the "duration of seven years that we are willing to give to the U.S. is a number that is not just a fixation," but it was "carefully crafted (by the Philippines) so that the U.S. will have the time to adjust to the new reality, so that the Philippines will have the time to prepare to take over the facilities."

He also said that the "compensation that we're asking for in round figures" was not too much because it was only "half of the cost of one U.S. airplane."

Although Manglapus admitted that some issues forming part of the SOFA had been resolved, the point which remained unresolved was the sticky "criminal jurisdiction issue."

The U.S. panel has insisted that the issuance of the official duty certificate be maintained, saying it was the usual practice of the U.S. government as contained in its more than 30 SOFA accords with other countries.

Under the Philippine position on the SOFA, all erring U.S. servicemen have to be under the jurisdiction of the Philippine government and when criminal cases arise, Philippine courts have to take jurisdiction of their cases.

The Philippine wants the blanket issuance of the official duty certificate to be stopped as this would be in violation of Philippine laws.

Under the present arrangement all erring U.S. servicemen who have been issued an official duty certificate are not covered by jurisdiction of Philippine courts.

Manglapus also sought to clarify the Philippine position on phase-out and future security arrangements with the U.S. The full text of his statement:

In view of the publication in full of the U.S. draft Article on "phase-out and Future Security Arrangements" in a newspaper column, and the mistaken attribution of this draft to the Philippine Panel in a news report today, I am compelled to make public the Philippine position. Our version of the Article is entitled "Phase-out of U.S. Forces and Future Arrangements" and was presented to the U.S. Panel last May 2, 1991 during PACT [Philippine American Cooperation Talks] VI.

For emphasis and clarity, I wish to call your attention to the following points:

1. We are allowing the U.S. a MAXIMUM duration of seven years, INCLUSIVE of phase-down, withdrawal, and termination.

2. As early as PACT IV last January, Mr Armitage verbally suggested a provision indicating the possibility of the Philippines' unilaterally providing post-treaty "access." The written version of this U.S. proposal is what appeared in newspaper items as an Article on "phase-out and Future Security Arrangements." We have rejected the U.S. version because:

A. WE DO NOT AGREE TO A BILATERAL INITIATIVE.

B. WE CANNOT AGREE TO THE AUTOMATIC EXTENSION OF THE TREATY DURATION. Any proposal for presence of foreign military troops after the seven-year duration will require new negotiations and new arrangements in accordance with the Philippine Constitution.

3. Our response to the U.S. request is a "UNILATERAL REVIEW" provision contained in our Article on "Phase out of U.S. Forces and Future Arrangements." This "unilateral review" provision provides that:

A. The Philippine Government may, if it so desires, "UNILATERALLY REVIEW" the installations agreement.

B. The purpose of this review is to determine if Philippine national interests warrant future DISCUSSIONS with the U.S. on post-treaty ARRANGEMENTS.

C. If these future discussions lead to a decision for "post-treaty arrangements," in whatever form, THESE ARRANGEMENTS MAY ONLY BE PUT IN PLACE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION.

I hope that this release will set the record straight once and for all.

Swiss Official Links Investments to Bases Issue

HK1405094891 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 14 May 91

[By Dick Sinchongco, DZRH Unit 6]

[Text] Pressure for the retention of the U.S. bases in the Philipines intensifies. Continued stay of the military bases linked to continuous Swiss investments [illegible] the Philippines. Here is Dick Sinchongco with the details:

[Begin recording in progress] ...pressure on the Philippine Government to retain the American military bases in the country. The Swiss Government has linked the future of its investments in the Philippines with the continued presence of the U.S. bases.

According to visiting Swiss Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Kuoff Jakovi), the removal of the American military bases will certainly affect the investment climate in the Philippines. At a news conference in Malacanang, the official said the Swiss Government and its investors are closely monitoring the developments regarding the negotiations on the U.S. bases. (Jakovi) stressed that the presence of the bases can give stability to the Philippines and the Asia-Pacific region which attracts foreign investors. Swiss investments in the country is estimated at about $600 million, including the Nestle Corporation and Ciba-Geigy. The Swiss official expressed his country's concern over what he calls a vacuum in the event the United States pulls out of the Philippines.

Military Rebels Attack Ramos' Surrender Leak

HK1405082791 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 14 May 91 pp 1, 2

[By reporters Dario B. Agnote, Dionisio Tubianosa, and Jose Macaspac III]

[Text] Rebel military sources yesterday told NEWSDAY that they were furious over Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos's self-serving disclosure of alleged negotiations for the surrender of four top coup leaders led by former

Army colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan and said this might have sabotaged the talks in effect.

As this developed, President Aquino, in a brief statement that markedly avoided mentioning amnesty, said: "I am aware that feelers were sent to AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief General Abadia. In the matter of reconciliation, our stand is that reconciliation should always be based on justice." She also confirmed that there were ongoing "secret negotiations" between the military and intermediaries for the military rebels.

Meanwhile, Speaker Ramon Mitra told Congress reporters that he also had initiated his own "secret talks" with Honasan and other military rebels for their surrender, even as two solons from the House progressive bloc warned Mrs Aquino about granting amnesty to rebel groups without the concurrence of Congress.

The rebel soldiers said the talks had not reached any substantial stage beyond the "feelers" which armed Forces chief of staff-designate Lieutenant General Lisandro Abadia had referred to last week. Neither, the sources said, were they talking of surrender nor were they asking for amnesty for Honasan and four others whom Ramos identified over the weekend—former Lie6tenant Colonel Eduardo Kapunan, Navy Captain Felix Turingan, Commodore Domingo Calajate and Captain Andy Gauran.

"In the first place we are not talking about surrenders here," said one rebel military officer who declined to be named. "What we are talking about here is reconciliation efforts on the part of the government."

The sources said Ramos "is completely ignorant" of the ongoing talks. They accused Ramos of "sabotaging" the reconciliation process by leaking information considered confidential by both parties. Sources further claimed that Ramos was already "briefed" by Abadia about the agreement. But despite the briefing, Ramos continued to disclose information considered crucial to the talks.

NEWSDAY sources further claimed that the initiative came mostly from the military leadership, stressing that the focus was not surrender or amnesty, but "reconciliation." They said they had agreed to sit down for talks not because of Ramos, but because they see Abadia's "sincere efforts to unify the AFP and reconcile with rebel forces."

The sources said Ramos was "never involved" in the initiation of these efforts being pursued by Abadia. They said that Ramos's disclosure of the names of the rebel military officers could completely jeopardize the negotiations. "The problem with Ramos is that he has a penchant for riding on issues and later claiming it was his initiative," said another rebel officer.

The sources stressed that there was still no serious talks going on despite Ramos's statements. They added that the talks were "only at the first phase of the pre-plan stage." "Ni hindi pa nga nasa first stage ang level, eh... [It is not even at the first stage]," the sources said.

Sources said the idea of opening lines of direct communication with the military rebels emerged during a meeting between Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon and Local Governments Secretary Luis Santos with members of Class 1971 of the Philippine Military Academy [PMA], of which Honasan was a member, sometime last month.

The meeting, the sources said, led not only to the possible reconciliation talks with military rebels but also to the alleviation of the conditions of military detainees in several detention centers.

In an interview yesterday, Mitra also said that he favored amnesty for both rightist and leftist rebel groups to achieve reconciliation.

Mitra disclosed that he sought a dialogue with rightist rebels after Ramos revealed that "secret negotiations" with Honasan and four other rebel leaders had been set.

Mitra, founding president of the ruling Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino (LDP) [Struggle of Philippine Democrats], and Ramos are competing for the party's nomination for presidency.

He said that he had already urged the release of renegade Lieutenant Colonel Eric Aurelio from military detention to be put under his protection.

Mitra said Aurelio, a participant in the 1989 December coup attempt, had been invited by him to join his staff.

The negotiations for the surrender of the rebel leaders, he said, is being headed by Commodore Serapio Taccad, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

At the PMA, Taccad was an upper classman to former Commodore Domingo Calajate, one of the leaders of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) which led the 1989 coup attempt.

Meanwhile, Rep. Venancio Garduce (LDP,Samar) and Rep. Gregorio Andolana (LDP, North Cotabato) said that under the Constitution, amnesty could only be granted with the permission of Congress.

They added that if the Aquino government would grant amnesty, it should not be "selective" and should include the communist insurgents.

"Should amnesty be extended, it must be validated by the people's representatives to weigh whether such accommodation serves the national interest and satisfies the clamor for justice," they said.

Mitra also expressed his willingness to pardon all rebel groups to achieve peace and genuine reconciliation.

"We should give priority to bring back to society all alienated groups. Let's bring them back to the democratic process," he said.

Assistant Majority Floor Leader Raul Roco was, however, reluctant to grant the rebel soldiers amnesty.

Roco said that the rightist rebels should be tried in military courts and face the consequences of their actions.

"The point is the military process of justice should be completed before any pardon is granted," he said.

But Rep. Hermogenes Concepcion (LDP, Nueva Ecija), chairman of the House committee on constitutional amendments, said that granting of amnesty after a military court trial was "not practical."

"Amnesty is pardon. If you convict them and then pardon them, then that's useless," he said.

Concepcion, a former Supreme Court justice, said that Mrs. Aquino should first ask the "sense" of Congress on the granting of amnesty and then issue an executive order.

In another development, Speaker Vigberto Tanada yesterday chided Abadia for being shortsighted and a patent militarist for undermining the negotiations for a nationwide peace among contending factions in the country.

Tanada was reacting to the decision of Abadia to reject the communist rebels' demands for the government to remove the bases and let the insurgents retain their arms during the peace talks.

In a statement, Tanada said that Abadia undermined the peace process now being discussed by the multi-sectoral peace advocates with the Cabinet committee on national security headed by Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon.

Ilocos Police Intensify Anticommunist Drive

HK1405080791 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 May 91 p 26

[Text] Vigan, Ilocos Sur—The Philippine National Police (PNP) in Ilocos Sur has intensified its drive against the communist New People's Army (NPA) through "Oplan [Operational Plan] Virginia Bravo," which has resulted so far in the death of three rebels and the capture of 14 others.

The new anti-insurgency offensive, which started last May 3, covers the second congressional district of Ilocos Sur, according to Chief Supreintendent Juanito Aquias, Recom [Regional Command] 1 PNP chief, and Renato Aguda, Ilocos Sur PNP chief.

Aquias, who initiated the operations, said that two of the three NPA fatalities were identified only as Ka [Comrade] Jen and a certain Acosta. The third has remained unidentified. Two others were reported wounded.

Among the 14 captured NPAs, four were identified as Alex Jaranillo, alias "Ka Alex", Julius Jaranillo, Florante Almonte and Myrna Gammeng.

Aquias said the operation was designed to protect the tobacco industry in Ilocos Sur from the NPAs collecting so-called "progressive taxes."

The campaign has been particularly concentrated in the towns of Candon, Sta. Lucia and Sta. Cruz, where 23 of the 34 registered trading companies and dealers of tobacco are located according to Aguda.

The tobacco industry must be protected since it is the main source of revenue of the province, Aquias said.

The participating units in the new anti-NPA operations were Ilocos Sur PNP, La Union PNP and Pangasinan PNP.

Military: NPA Silence Signals 'Brewing War'

HK1305114191 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 13 May 91 pp 1, 2

[By Dario B. Agnote]

[Text] The eerie silence that has lingered in the metropolis for the past months could be a sign of an intense preparation for a renewed offensive by the urban communist guerillas operating in Metro Manila, said Lieutenant General Guillermo Flores, Armed Forces of the Philippines vice chief of staff.

"There are indications of a brewing storm," Flores has told NEWSDAY when asked about the sudden halt of urban insurgents activities in Metro Manila. "Maybe they are either weak or preparing for some big offensive operations."

Flores, however, was quick to add that the military intelligence units had already mapped out a countermove to preempt any plans of the Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB). "I think they cannot launch a major operation such as assassinations or any other terroristic activities."

The military has noted a serious decline in what it calls "terroristic activities" in the metropolis during the first quarter this year compared with the same period last year. The decline came despite intelligence reports that there was an increase of New People's Army (NPA) cadres in metro Manila during the first three months this year.

The exodus of NPA cadres to Metro Manila, said Flores, was due to the serious defeat the communist movement has experienced in the rural areas. "Lambat-Bitag" [net trap] (the AFP's counterinsurgency campaign) is working very well in the countryside. That is why the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] leadership is now telling the NPA leaders to concentrate in urban areas particularly in metro Manila and Davao," explained Flores.

Lieutenant General Lisandro C. Abadia, AFP chief of staff, during his first command conference upon assumption of office last month, told military commanders that special attention would be given to the insurgency problem in Metro Manila.

Abadia declined to elaborate on this particular policy, but Flores later explained that the policy meant an "intensified (military) intelligence operation" to track down ranking ABB leaders who have sought refuge in Metro Manila.

"It is important for us to know the activities that the enemy plans to launch so that we could easily preempt them," Flores said.

But quite surprisingly it has been more than a month since the military report of the supposed communist cadres' exodus to Metro Manila, but not a single activity has been launched.

A top military intelligence official has disclosed that there is an ongoing internal organizational debate among the urban communist guerillas.

The top military officer, who declined to be named, said that ABB leaders were still in the process of assessing their "performance" last year. Of special interest to the CPP leadership, said the officer, was the role of the urban guerillas in the mammoth Welga ng Bayan [National Strike] in October last year.

CPP documents obtained by NEWSDAY revealed that the communist movement in Metro Manila in particular "fell short of the target" in 1990. They added that the movement failed to maximize to the fullest the two major battles which occurred—the Welga ng Bayan and the sudden oil price hike.

"When the petroleum prices were raised last September 21, protest broke out but failed to reach the scale of people's strike," the documents said.

The CPP has come out with a directive, ordering the ABB cadres not to join legal mass actions for this would only give the police and the military reasons to attack the rallyists. At the same time, it has also exhorted the "legal fronts" to escalate their "legitimate legal protest actions" against the Aquino government.

But as Abadia earlier said, the left-wing forces, including the urban guerilla leaders, were not "in a quandary." Abadia's assessment was bolstered by the military officer's statement:

"The ongoing organizational debate within the ranks of the ABB focuses on how they would carry out their offensives this year. Will they continue their terroristic activities? If so, in what other forms and up to what level? These are some of the questions that they hope to answer in this debate."

However, a reliable source in the ABB pointed out that "there is an ongoing organizational discussion" within their ranks, but he would rather not call it debate. He declined to elaborate. Maghintay na lang daw. (Just wait).

Thailand

Commerce Minister on Joint U.S. Trade Talks

BK1405084991 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] At Government House this morning, Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on answered reporters about the current opposition to Thailand's stand for the Thai-U.S. negotiations on the pharmaceutical patent issue, or Article 301, of the U.S. Trade Act.

Regarding this issue, it is necessary to study what is stated in the law. For now his duty is over, and any opposition is up to the individual, he said.

It is now the duty of the Government to hold further negotiations with the United States, because we have reached the stage of negotiations. Conflicts among the people in the country would not yield any positive results. It would only show people of other countries our internal rifts, which may adversely affect negotiations with the United States.

The clear stand on the Thai-U.S. trade issue is an affair of the state authorities. If there is any development we will then know, concluded the commerce minister.

Editorial Warns U.S. Against Trade Retaliation

BK1405091391 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 13 May 91 p 3

[Editorial: "The Americans Will Also Lose"]

[Text] At least the president of the American Chamber of Commerce has expressed beneficial opinions warning the United States that the use of trade retaliation for Thailand's failure to introduce intellectual property rights and drug patent protection laws will benefit no party. He said the United states will also be affected by its own retaliatory measures against Thailand.

This does not mean that David Hendrix, president of the American Chamber of Commerce and manager of the Bangkok branch of Citibank N.A., the largest U.S. bank which has branches in all parts of the world, agrees with the idea that Thailand should not improve its patent laws and intellectual property rights to protect copyright protection for the Amercians. By contrast, he wants Thailand to improve these laws in accordance with international rules under GATT. Unfortunately, GATT is going nowhere.

Although this is part of trade talks between Thailand and the United States, we have to thank the president of the American Chamber of Commerce for his straightforward remarks that The U.S. businessmen in Thailand do not want to see the United States taking retaliatory trade measures against Thailand because nobody wins in a trade war. He also pointed out that companies in the United States which import goods from Thailand will also be hurt by the retaliation.

We think that David Hendrix's remarks have weight not only because he is president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Thailand but mainly because of his position as chairman of Citibank N.A. in Thailand, thus enabling him to obtain important basic information which Citibank has all over the world via satellite.

It is regretable that the United States has seen Thailand as a country which takes huge trade benefits from the United States and which is not interested in improving its intellectual property rights and drug patent laws as requested by the United States. Thailand is not a country that is under a dictatorship. As a matter of fact, a law proposed by the government could be rejected by the legislative assembly in Thailand. This is not the government's mistake.

We would like to take this opportunity to once again warn the United States that although it will achieve immediate success by taking retaliatory measures against Thailand, small countries will find it difficult to trust the United States in the future.

Minister Anat Denies Ban on Orchid Exports

BK1105034891 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 May 91 p 15

[Text] Agriculture Minister Anat Aphaphirom yesterday denied reports Thailand had been banned from exporting orchid products to three major markets over its failure to provide adequate protection for wildlife.

He said there had been no action by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) on this matter.

He also said there was no reason for the international agency to impose a ban on horticultural products as the Agriculture Ministry was now considering amendments to the law providing greater protection to rare wildlife and other endangered species.

Newspapers yesterday reported three major orchid markets—the United States, Japan and the European Community—had banned the import of Thai orchids, effective mid-this month.

"The drafting of amendments to the wildlife protection law is expected to be completed by the end of the month, so there is no reason to pressure Thailand in this way," he said.

The ministry has also launched a crackdown on the illegal wildlife trade.

Dr Anat said he had not received any information on the rumoured ban on orchid imports, but there had been a lot of rumours in recent months that CITES was planning trade sanctions against Thailand and this had created some confusion.

CSFR Prime Minister Arrives for Visit

BK1205144691 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 12 May 91

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Marian Calfa of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, accompanied by his wife and a delegation, arrived at the Air Force Headquarters' Airport this afternoon for a visit as guests of the Thai Government from 12 to 14 May. Present to welcome the guests at the airport were Michai Wirawaithaya, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office, and M.R. Buttri Wirawaithaya. [Passage omitted]

Prime Minister Marian Calca's visit to Thailand is to strengthen friendly relations between the governments of both countries. He will also discuss economic and trade expansion with Thai leaders. Last year Thailand imported goods worth 1,662 million baht from the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. The guest will hold official consultation with Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun at Government House tomorrow. On the same evening, the Czech and Slovak prime minister, his wife, and the deputy prime minister will be received in audience with their majesties the king and queen at Chitlada Palace.

Meets With Prime Minister Anan

BK1305155591 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] The prime minister of the CSFR paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun this afternoon. They exchanged views and held official consultations on relations between the two countries. After the meeting, Ladawan Wongsiwong, spokeswoman for the Prime Minister's Office, briefed reporters on the results of the meeting:

[Begin recording] I would like to summarize the results of the meeting as follows: Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun expressed his gratitude over closer relations between Thailand and the CSFR. He wants to see more contacts between the private sectors of the two countries.

Prime Minister Calfa said that Thailand is very important in this region. Attaching importance to Thailand, he wanted the two countries to further develop their relations. Prime Minister Calfa of the CSFR said that he wanted to see greater economic relations between the two countries. At the same time, he also offered to sell industrial machinery to Thailand. Thailand has already bought machines for use in cement, sugar, and textile industries from the country. He offered to sell more such machines. He also proposed for exchange of investments between the two countries. The CSFR will guarantee or protect such investments because the federal republic just changed its administrative system not long ago. In the past, it was difficult to send profits out of the country. Now, there is greater convenience for investors to send out their profits. The CSFR asked Thailand to facilitate the issuance of visas. This is a request from the CSFR.

Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun reiterated that he wanted to see closer relations between the governments of Thailand and the CSFR. The visit by the prime minister of the CSFR is regarded as the beginning of a new era in bilateral relations between the two countries. There will be more exchanges in various fields between the two countries such as exchanges in the fields of trade, investment, education, culture, and sports. Regarding trade, everyone knows well that Thailand still suffers a trade deficit with the CSFR. Last year, Thailand imported goods, mostly machines, worth about 2,000 million bath from the CSFR while it exported only about 100 million baht worth of goods to that country, so we suffered a huge deficit. The Thai prime minister asked the federal republic to buy more goods from from Thailand to rectify the trade imbalance. [end recording]

Signs Trade Agreements

BK1405021591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 May 91 p A2

[Text] Thailand and Czechoslovakia yesterday concluded two trade agreements and agreed to diversify and increase economic relations between the two countries.

Czechoslovakian Prime Minister Marian Calfa told a press conference that his country wants to take part in the industrialization of Thailand and to increase its export of machine tools.

The prime minister also said the changes that have been taking place inside his country have made it a more vibrant nation, ready to reach out to establish friendship and cooperation with countries throughout the world.

He said his country was now able to take part in global economic development and could bid for infrastructure projects inside Thailand, financed by international institutions.

Calfa was granted a one-hour audience wit HM [His Majesty] the King, during which the Thai monarch discussed problems concerning agriculture, environment, culture and education.

Calfa also extended the Czechoslovakian president's invitation for the king to visit the European country.

The Czechoslovakian prime minister said his visit to Thailand was part of his country's new foreign policy orientation. He added that his country would strive for the diversification of its ties with all countries.

Calfa said his country has offered to sell a fleet of aircraft to Thailand, including small passenger planes, and also offered pilot training for Thais in his country.

Banquet Held, Departs

BK1405064491 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0000 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] The visit to Thailand by the prime minister of the CSFR is very highly significant and is regarded as a good sign for the relations between our two countries, said Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun during his speech at the dinner in honor of Marian Calfa, the visiting prime minister of the CSFR, at Government House yesterday evening.

[Begin Anan recording] On behalf of the government of His Majesty the King and the Thai people, I feel greatly honored to have an opportunity to welcome you, your wife, and all the honorable delegation members who have paid an official visit to Thailand. The visit to Thailand by the party is very highly significant, because it is the first ever visit to Thailand by the head of the CSFR Government and also the first visit by the head of a government from central and eastern Europe now under a democratic rule. It is therefore regarded as a good sign for the opening of a new era of relations between our two countries and between Thailand and a very important region of the world. [end recording]

The CSFR prime minister and his delegation left Thailand this morning after visiting Thailand as guests of the Thai Government since 12 May.

Iranian Oil Minister Visits, Holds Talks

BK1105032491 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 May 91 p A4

[Text] The expansion of cooperation between Tehran and Bangkok was discussed in a meeting here between PM's [Prime Minister] Office Minister Kasemsamoson Kasemsi and Iranian Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh on Thursday.

Stressing the need for a broadening and consolidation of bilateral relations, Kasemsamoson welcomed the idea of the formation of an Iran-Thailand joint economic commission.

The oil minister stressed the strategic and vital role of oil and energy in the next 20 years and the importance of the Persian Gulf region which holds 60 per cent of the world's proven oil deposits. He reiterated the need for establishing an understanding between the producers and consumers.

Aqazadeh also underlined the need for the continuation of bilateral cooperation and for joint investments in oil refineries and petrochemical installations.

Joint Malaysian Border Committee Holds Meeting

BK1005151991 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 10 May 91

[Text] The 57th joint meeting of the Thai and Malaysian regional border committees was held today in Hat Yai District, Songkhla Province. Several agreements were reached on the border situation. The Thai delegation was led by Fourth Army Commander Lieutenant General Kitti Rattanachaya while the Malaysian side was led by Lieutenant General Datuk Bohan Bin Haji Hamad, commander of Malaysia's First Army Brigade.

At today's meeting, the two sides reviewed the security situation at the common border under joint operations by Thai and Malaysian security forces. The operations carried out stressed searching and destroying land mines and booby traps planted along the Thai-Malaysian border since early 1989 by former members and guerrillas of the Communist Party of Malaya. The two countries conducted a joint naval excercise on 4-8 March, and a joint air exercise also in March.

It was also agreed at the meeting that a number of the 405 of the 1,110 former members of the Communist Party of Malaya still living in Thailand will be repatriated to Malaysia since they volunteered for repatriation. The repatriation will begin late this month. The rest of the group asked to remain in Thailand. The 4th Army Region has arranged areas in four villages for their resettlement.

Still left to be discussed by the Thai and Malaysian committees are the issues of Thailand's southern separatist movement, Thai fishing trawlers seized by Malaysia, and the impact from Malaysia's reservoir construction project in Kedah State which has dried up natural canals in Thailand's border district of Sadao. The two regional border committees are studying the details of the above issues for the next discussion to be held within six months from now.

Goodwill Mission's Visit to Middle East Reported

BK1105163391 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Commerce Ministry Chalo Fuang-arom has reported that the Thai goodwill mission, led by Minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi, has ended its visit to Middle East countries.

While in Saudi Arabia the delegation held discussions with Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif, and Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Prince Sultan Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz. Mr. Chalo believed their meeting should help clear up obstacles blocking the expansion of trade between the two countries. Chalo said Saudi Arabia is a big country with great purchasing power. Its people are familiar with goods from Thailand. There is a bright prospect for trade expansion if the problem of visas for Saudi tourists visiting Thailand and Thai workers seeking jobs in Saudi Arabia is solved.

On Kuwait, Mr. Chalo said Thailand can play a bigger role in supplying goods that are in great demand in Kuwait. Goods from Thailand can easily compete with products from other countries as Thailand can manufacture products with standard quality now. In addition to exporting workers, Thailand can also supply goods needed by Kuwait for post-war reconstruction. On this, officials at the Thai Embassy have been coordinating with the Thai trade centers in the Middle East to promote trade and exports. A recent Thai trade fair held in Dubai was a success. It was the first Thai trade exhibition there. The deputy permanent secretary of commerce said he saw several Thai products on sale. They include garments, canned food, shoes, and leather bags. This means Thailand has already built a solid base for exports there. Efforts should be made to expand it.

Vietnam

Reportage on Officials' Visits to USSR

Paper Hails Visits

BK1405093191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 May 91

[14 May NHAN DAN editorial: "The Great Prospects for Vietnam-USSR Friendship and All-Round Cooperative Relations"]

[Text] Amid a hectic mood as the seventh party congress is drawing near, our communists and people joyfully welcome the good news from Moscow that the working visits to the Soviet Union of our Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and Council of Ministers Do Muoi have concluded with fine results.

Summit meetings between Vietnamese and Soviet party and state leaders have always been regarded as important landmarks in the history of all-round coopratise relations between the two fraternal countries. This time the results of the Vietnam-USSR summit meetings—which were achieved amid an eventful international situation—are all the more significant. The mutual understanding and the fraternal comradeship were the salient features of the many Vietnamese-Soviet meetings and talks earlier this month in Moscow.

The two sides informed each other of their respective situations, gave strong backing to each other's just cause, shared each other's views on various issues discussed, and agreed to join hands in struggling to strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and countries.

As affirmed by the two comrade general secretaries, Nguyen Van Linh and Gorbachev, the summit meetings this time opened up great prospects for strengthening the friendly and all-round cooperative relations between the two parties and countries and thereby contributed practically to the cause of peace and progress in Asia, the Pacific, and the world as a whole.

It is a great source of encouragement for us when Comrade Gorbachev expressed his great joy over and heartily welcomed the achievements scored by our people in our renovation undertaking and sincerely wished our seventh party congress fine success.

In reply, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh expressed the profound sentiments of the Vietnamese communists and people toward the Soviet Union. Visiting the Soviet Union at a time when it is commemorating its victory over fascism, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh once again appreciated the Soviet Union's role and the invaluable contributions made by the Army and people of the Soviet Union to mankind. He also expessed our people's eternal gratitude to the great Soviet people and the heroic Soviet Red Army for having saved mankind from the catastrophe of facism, creating favorable conditions for the success of the revolutions in various countries, including the August Revolution in Vietnam.

As far as the difficulties and ordeals now confronting the Soviet Union are concerned, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh affirmed the strong support of the communist party and people of Vietnam for the efforts of the communist party and people of the Soviet Union to tide the country over the crisis so it can continue to develop along the path laid down by the October Revolution and can develop its great potential and enhance the strength of the first-ever socialist state in the world.

In the cause of building and defending the Vietnamese fatherland, our people appreciated the great, valuable, and effective assistance given by the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union. At the present juncture of the renovation and restructuring in Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the friendly and cooperative relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union are based on new foundations in the interests of the two peoples and of peace and progress in Asia and the world over.

The talks between Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi and Prime Minister Pavlov underscored the positive changes for the better in economic and trade relations. Vietnam's increased supply of its commodities to the Soviet Union have created conditions for building up economic relations between the two countries. Generally speaking, this has been carried out on an equal and mutually beneficial basis.

The two sides affirmed the significance of the many governmental-level agreements signed in January 1991 on the 1991 economic and trade cooperation and on the shifting of the economic and trade relations to a new mechanism. They also discussed specific measures to ensure the implementation of these agreements.

On the basis of those agreements already signed, the two sides agreed to create favorable conditions for developing economic relations between the SRV and other Soviet republics and promoting increased direct economic and trade relations between Vietnamese and Soviet organizations. The two sides also discussed the questions of settling the debts owed by Vietnam to the Soviet Union and the various targeted programs of cooperation covering Vietnam's supplying the Soviet Union with grain and foodstuffs and other traditional exports.

The two sides agreed that in the period ahead, efforts should be made to finalize the revision of the conditions for the cooperation in oil and gas exploitation on Vietnam's southern continental shelf under the framework of the VIETSOVPETRO joint enterprise to further improve the working efficiency of this enterprise for mutual benefit.

The two sides also looked into various means of cooperation in different domains—educational, cultural, scientific, technological, and labor.

Internationally, Vietnam and the Soviet Union unanimously agreed to continue to step up the struggle to ease tension in the world, solve various conflicts by peaceful means, and strengthen their cooperation for the sake of peace, security, and development.

The two sides particularly emphasized the need to coordinate and increase efforts to turn Asia and the Pacific into a zone of peace, stability, and development.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh highly valued the initiatives of the Soviet Union and its positive activities in this direction.

Comrade Gorbachev welcomed Vietnam's foreign policy that calls for broadening relations with other countries on an equal and mutually beneficial basis, and highly valued Vietnam's efforts to normalize relations with the PRC, to push for normalization of relations with the United States, and to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The two sides affirmed their determination to actively contribute to achieving a comprehensive, fair, and reasonable solution to the Cambodian issue on the basis of respect for independence and sovereignty of the Cambodian people.

The results of the recent Vietnam-USSR summit meetings constitute a great source of encouragement for our party and people.

Fully aware that strengthening our friendly and all-round cooperative relations with the Soviet Union is always the most important concern in our foreign policy, we note with joy that the two sides expressed their respect for and their determination to preserve and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations betweeen the two fraternal parties and countries.

Given the current complex situation, Vietnam and the Soviet Union shared the same idea that now, more than ever before, they should increase their unity and assistance. Following these summit meetings, Vietnam-USSR relations will continue to develop with increasingly perfect forms and measures suitable to the new situation and to the interests of both sides.

Our people resolve to struggle to honor their commitments to the Soviet Union by constantly increasing the efficiency of Vietnam-USSR cooperation in the interests of our renovation undertaking. This also serves as a small contribution to easing difficulties now countered by our fraternal Soviet people.

With all of our hearts, we wish the Soviet people prompt overcoming of all difficulties, tiding themselves over the crisis, and continuing to develop along the path charted by the Great October Revolution.

VNA Cites Press Accounts

BK1405073891 Hanoi VNA in English 0633 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 14—NHAN DAN in its editorial today says that the results of the recent visits by party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi to the Soviet Union are of "great significance".

The papers says :

"Deeply aware that to strengthen the friendship and the allround cooperative relations with the Soviet Union is always the pivotal question of the state's external policy, the Vietnamese people rejoice at the great value attached by both sides to these relations and their determination to defend and strengthen them continually. In the present complicated situation, Vietnam and the Soviet Union share the common concern to make their solidarity and mutual assistance even stronger. We have no doubt that following the recent summit meetings, the Vietnamese-Soviet relations will continue to develop in new forms and with new measures consistent with the new situation and the interests of the two countries.

"The Vietnamese people are striving to meet fully their commitments to the Soviet Union, unceasingly raise the efficiency of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation in the interests of their own renovation and make modest contributions to reducing difficulties of the fraternal Soviet people. The Vietnamese people wholeheartedly wish that the Soviet people would quickly overcome difficulties, come out of the crisis and continue to develop on the road of the Great October Socialist Revolution."

For its part the army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says:

"The world situation is evolving in an extremely complicated manner and socialism is meeting a serious crisis. In their restructuration and renovation, the Soviet Union and Vietnam are facing extremely hard trials. At this juncture, the Vietnamese people are all the more conscious of the great leading role of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the path of renovation and restructuration. More than ever, the Vietnamese people have clearly realized the crucial importance of unceasingly strengthening the cooperation between the two parties, considering this the primary factor to strengthen the friendly and allround cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union."

Results of Do Muoi Visit

BK1405092191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 May 91

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR cabinet, Comrade Do Muoi, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, paid a working visit to the Soviet Union from 5 to 9 May.

Comrade Do Muoi paid a floral tribute to Lenin at his mausoleum and laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and President Ho Chi Minh Monument in Moscow. The SRV Council of Minister chairman was received by USSR President Gorbachev. At the meeting, the two leaders affirmed Vietnam's and the Soviet Union's unchanging line of continuing to consolidate and develop cooperation between the two countries.

Comrade Do Muoi had a meeting with Lukyanov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He held talks with Soviet Prime Minister Pavlov. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and comradeship. The two sides informed each other of the situation in Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Comrade Do Muoi voiced support for the measures currently implemented by the Soviet leadership to stabilize the economic, social, and political situation, and the efforts aimed at preserving the unified union on the basis of the principles of a renovated union. Comrade Do Muoi warmly congratulated the Soviet people on the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the glorious victory of the heroic Soviet people and Army over facism, which helped defend the socialist homeland and save mankind from the tragedy of extinction. Comrade Pavlov welcomed the initial achievements in the implementation of the line of renovation in Vietnam and wished the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam fine success.

Comrades Do Muoi and Pavlov held in-depth discussions on the Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation and agreed that there are great prospects for cooperation between the two countries. Both sides stressed that the positive changes in Vietnamese-Soviet economic and trade relations and Vietnam's increased goods supplies to the Soviet Union has created conditions for developing bilateral economic ties on the basis of balance and mutual benefits. The two sides affirmed the important significance of the intergovernmental agreements on their economic and trade cooperation in 1991 and on shifting their economic and trade relations to the new mechanism signed in January 1991. They also discussed concrete measures to ensure the implementation of these agreements.

The two sides agreed to speed up the renovation of the coordination mechanism in economic and trade activities, thereby creating favorable conditions for developing the economic relations between the SRV and various Soviet republics and the direct economic and trade relations between Vietnamese and Soviet organizations. They discussed the questions of Vietnam's debt servicing for the Soviet Union and target-oriented programs of cooperation, including Vietnam's supplies of grain and foodstuffs and other traditional export items for the Soviet Union.

Both sides agreed that in the near future they would completely amend the conditions of cooperation in oil and gas exploitation in Vietnam's southern continental shelf within the framework of the VIETSOVPETRO Joint Enterprise with a view to further raising the efficiency of the enterprise on the basis of mutual benefits. They also examined the orientations of cooperation in education, culture, science, technology, labor, and so forth.

During their exchange of views on international issues, the Vietnamese Council of Ministers chairman highly appreciated the Soviet Union's efforts to achieve disarmament and ensure peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world. The Soviet side voiced its support for Vietnam's efforts to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. It also expressed its support for the process of normalizing relations between Vietnam and China and between Vietnam and the United States.

During their exchange of views on the Cambodian issue, both sides affirmed their desire to actively contribute to achieve an overall political solution to this issue. They stressed that favorable conditions are now being created for the resumption of talks aimed at accelerating the settlement of this issue. Vietnam and the Soviet Union welcomed the fact that the Cambodian sides had agreed to the voluntary cease-fire in Cambodia from 1 May 1991 and maintained that it is important that such a cease-fire be consolidated by the cessation of foreign military aid to all the Cambodian sides.

Comrade Do Muoi invited Comrade Pavlov to visit Vietnam. Comrade Pavlov thanked Comrade Do Muoi and accepted the invitation.

The working visit to the Soviet Union by Do Muoi, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, contributed to the continued consolidation of the friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. It was an important step in perfecting the forms and methods of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation in economic and other areas.

Nguyen Van Linh Visits Embassy

BK1405090991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 May 91

[Text] On 10 May, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh called at the Vietnamese Embassy in the Soviet Union. Comrade Nguyen Manh Cam, member of the party Central Committee and Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union, briefed him on the work done by various Vietnamese representative agencies around the embassy in carrying out the tasks entrusted by the party and people to strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. These agencies are responsible for an enormous amount of work in many fields—political, economic, and cultural—involving a fairly large number of cadres representing several sectors in Vietnam.

Lately, implementing the staff reeduction policy, the components attached to the embassy have cut their personnel by more than 30 percent, but the amount of workload has continued to increase considerably. The nearly 80,000-strong Vietnamese community in the USSR, of which more than 70,000 are workers, is scattered throughout the country. Recently, party members and other people in the community actively took part in discussions of the draft documents of the seventh party congress and made numerous suggestions to them.

After hearing the ambassador's report, the general secretary said: The party Central Committee understands the difficulties facing our comrades here and welcomes their resolve to overcome these difficulties and their efforts to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them.

Addressing the cadres in charge of the various sectors attached to the embassy, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh stressed our nation's tradition of valiant struggle, its self-reliant spirit in striving to overcome difficulties and to find out the truth, and its confidence in the party's leadership. He advised all of them to make an all-out effort in work and study to join with the entire party and people in extricating the country from the socioeconomic crisis step by step and contribute to strengthening our friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union in keeping with the unchanging policy of our party and state.

On behalf of the party organization and Vietnamese community in the Soviet Union, Comrade Nguyen Manh Cam promised the general secretary to redouble his efforts to be worthy of the party's trust and always to turn toward the fatherland with the resolve to fulfill his duties.

Further on Nguyen Van Linh Talks

BK1405035991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 13 May 91

["Radio Opinion"]

[Text] Following the working visit to the Soviet Union of Vietnamese Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi late last week, Vietnamese party leader Nguyen Van Linh has paid a visit to the Soviet Union and held talks with Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev on the situation in Vietnam and the Soviet Union, their bilateral relations, and major international issues.

On the relations between the two countries, the two leaders laid stress on the importance of friendship and solidarity between the two parties and peoples of the two countries. They affirmed the two countries' determination to strengthen their cooperation and ceaselessly consolidate their traditional relations. They also held that the working visit to the Soviet Union of Chairman Do Muoi marked a new important development in relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Mr Nguyen Van Linh informed Mr Gorbachev of preparations for the coming 7th national congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam and affirmed Vietnam's renovation and development of all fields in the socialist orientation. He invited a delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to attend the 7th national congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Gorbachev said they will send a delegation to attend this important event of Vietnam.

After dealing with the restructuring and difficulties of the Soviet Union at present, the Soviet leader affirmed the Soviet Governmment and people's determination to overcome the economic and political crisis to maintain and renovate the Soviet Union, renew and heighten the role of the communist party in the struggle for sanity, and persistently follow socialism.

Mr Nguyen Van Linh affirmed Vietnam's support for these efforts of the Soviet Union.

On international issues the two leaders affirmed the two countries' determination to make active contributions to an overall, fair, and equitable political solution to the Cambodian issue on the basis of respect for the Cambodian people's independence and sovereignty. They laid stress on the importance of stepping up the struggle in the act of easing tension in the world. The two leaders called for additional action and great efforts to turn Asia and the Pacfific into a zone of peace, stability and development.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the meeting and held that this summit has opened great prospects for the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples, thus making positive contributions to the cause of peace and progress in Asia, the Pacific and the world at large.

TASS Comments on Visits

BK1305160791 Hanoi VNA in English 1259 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 13—The Soviet News Agency TASS noted in a commentary yesterday that the visits to the Soviet Union by Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and Prime Minister Do Muoi have accelerated the comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

TASS continued: "The Soviet people welcome the achievements of the renovation policy in Vietnam, and hope that the Vietnamese working people would continue to advance".

"The results of the visits to the Soviet Union of Comrades Nguyen Van Linh and Do Muoi eloquently affirm the Soviet and Vietnamese peoqle's determination to maintain and strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries", TASS concluded.

Hanoi Grand Meeting Welcomes Indian President

BK1305130191 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Apr 91

[Report on Hanoi people's meeting to welcome visiting Indian President Venkataraman and his entourage on 25 April—portions recorded]

[Summary] Dear friends, at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi today, representatives of various people's strata in Hanoi organized a solemn meeting to welcome Indian President and Mrs. Venkataraman and the Indian distinguished guests currently paying an official friendly visit to Vietnam. The conference hall was bedecked with national flags of the two countries and placards welcoming the Indian president and hailing Vietnamese-Indian friendship.

"The meeting began at 1530 when the Presidium took their seats amid explosive applause by those attending. [report interrupted by applause]. Members of the Presidium include SRV Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong, Indian President and Mrs. Venkataraman, Council of Ministers Do Muoi, National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao, Council of State Secretary General Nguyen Viet Dung, the Indian distinguished guests, and representatives of agencies from the central level and in Hanoi."

After the presentation of bouquets to the Indian President and the band's playing the Vietnamese and Indian national anthems, Chairman Vo Chi Cong delivered the opening speech:

[Begin recording] "Today, the people of Hanoi are very elated, on behalf of the Vietnamese people throughout the country, to organize this solemn meeting to warmly welcome President of the Republic of India and Mrs. Venkataraman on an official friendly visit to Vietnam. Together with the Vietnamese people, the people of Hanoi are very pleased to have the chance to welcome the president of great India, a great friend of the Vietnamese people. We are convinced that the visit to Vietnam by your excellency will mark yet another important step in strengthening and consolidating the traditonal friendship, solidarity, and mutifaceted cooperation between the two fraternal peoples of Vietnam and India. With this firm conviction, I solemnly declare the opening of the meeting to welcome His Excellency President Venkataraman." [applause] [end recording]

Following Chairman Vo Chi Cong's speech, Comrade Le At Hoi, chairman of the Hanoi people's committee, on behalf of the people's strata in Hanoi, delivered a speech warmly welcoming President Venkataraman and his entourage. He also hailed the traditional friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two countries and thanked the Indian Government and people for their consistent support and assistance given to the

Vietnamese party, government, and people during the struggle for national independence in the past as well as the national construction at present.

Afterward, Chairman Vo Chi Cong solemnly invited President Venkataraman to deliver a speech. The Indian president said:

[Begin recording in English and fading into Vietnamese translation] [applause] "Mr. President, distinguished guests, chairman of the people's committee, and friends: It is a privilege for me to bring to you, the people of Hanoi and Vietnam, the fraternal greetings from 850 million people of India. I would like also to convey to the land of Ho Chi Minh a warm greeting from Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. Fron India, the country that struggled for almost a century to eliminate the yoke of colonialism, I bring warm greetings to Vietnam—the country that has courageously, unyieldingly fought with great sacrifice to uphold human dignity. For us, our visit to your country is a pilgrimage to the nation that consistently struggles for freedom of mankind. It is our great pride to be here at the historic Ba Dinh Square where, on 2 September 1945, President Ho Chi Minh—who was a legendary person and who is now resting in his mausoleum on the opposite side of this square—read the declaration of independence. From this forum, I solemnly bow to President Ho Chi Minh; other Vietnamese heroes; and all fathers, mothers, and sons who sacrificed their lives for freedom and human dignity." [applause] [end recording]

The Indian president also reviewed major events in the history of the struggle for national independence and freedom of the two nations in which Mahatma Gandhi and Ho Chi Minh effectively mobilized their people to triumphantly fight against colonialism.

President Venkataraman concluded his speech by saying:

[Begin recording] "Dear friends, standing here I realize that the difficult task of building a peaceful and prosperous society without the yoke of colonialism in the world in general and in Vietnam and India, in particular, has not been completed yet. To achieve this goal, we must strengthen our fraternal cooperation. While engaging in developing our nations and ensuring social justice, we must strive to stop neocolonialist forces from exploiting our economy and from undermining our independence for which we sacrificed flesh and blood to attain. I am convinced that the great peoples of our two nations will continue to tirelessly, consistently advance further along the path charted by President Ho Chi Minh, Mahatma Gandhi, and Jawaharlal Nehru. Our sacred task is to rebuild and make our countries more beautiful as mentioned by President Ho Chi Minh in his testament. As a result, in carrying out national reconstruction, our two nations should strengthen and expand cooperation to other new fields. With encouragement prevailed by the legacies of President Ho Chi Minh, Mahatma Gandhi, and Jawaharlal Nehru, India and Vietnam will work shoulder to shoulder to build a better future for their nations and for the new world order in peace, prosperity, and justice." [applause] [end recording]

Afterward, Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong declared the closing of the meeting.

Consul Says Germans Keen on Business

BK1205151191 Hanoi VNA in English 1348 GMT 12 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 12—"German companies are keen to do business with Vietnam, particularly with Ho Chi Minh City where nine German companies have established representative offices," said Peter Schmidt, German consul general to Ho Chi Minh City.

He said that the open-door policy of Vietnam has created great possibilities for German-Vietnamese economic cooperation. We know that the Vietnamese Government is trying to make the law on foreign investment better adapt to the needs of foreign investors", Mr. Peter Schmidt added. He suggested that the validity of the licence for a foreign-invested joint venture should be extended to 50 years.

TV Receiving Station for Troops on Spratlys

BK1305142591 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] On 10 May in Hanoi, the Vietnam General Corporation of Posts and Telecommunications and the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army held a ceremony to hand over the first of the three satellite television receiving stations to be built for the purpose of improving the cultural and spiritual life of Army units stationed on off-shore islands and in mountain and border regions.

The first receiving station will be reserved for use on a priority basis by combatants who are currently doing their duties on the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago. The General Political Department and the Navy will strive to push ahead with their work so that the Truong Sa-based troops may watch Hanoi television live on the occasion of the Seventh National CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Congress.

Mass Media, Resettlement Program Seminar Held

BK1305162991 Hanoi VNA in English 1243 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 13—A seminar on "Mass Media and Resettlement Programme" was held here from May 9-11 under the co-sponsorship of Radio The Voice of Vietnam and the Vietnam Journalists Association with the assistance of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The seminar was attended by, among others Tran Hoan, member of the Communist Party [CPV] of Vietnam Central Committee and Minister of Culture, Information, Sports and Tourism; and Nguyen Thi Hang, member of the CPV Central Committee and deputy minister of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs .

Also present were Mr. Casella, special advisor to the UNHCR; Mr. J. Mouchet, representative of the UNHCR in Hanoi; Mr. John Pilgrim, director of the European Economic Community programme for the repatriation and reintegration of asylum seekers in Vietnam; and ambassadors and representatives of the British, Australian, French, Malaysian, FRG, and Philippine embassies and international organizations in Hanoi.

More than 20 speeches at the seminar focussed on the cause of illegal emigration and the humanitarian policy of the state of Vietnam with joint efforts of concerned offices and localities in solving this problem. Most speeches paid particular attention to the role played by mass media in the campaign against illegal departures and its active contribution to the resettlement programme. They called for more joint efforts from mass media, concerned Vietnamese offices and organisations, the UNHCR and the EEC programme for the repatriation and reintegration of asylum seekers in vietnam.

Trade Fair Held in Ho Chi Minh City

BK1405080491 Hanoi VNA in English 0627 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 14—The Quang Trung Fair, the 17th of its kind, with the participation of 200 Vietnamese economic establishments and 100 foreign companies was closed in Ho Chi Minh City.

The two-week fair received more than 80,000 visitors including those of 128 business teams from Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Germany, Italy, France, Canada and Thailand. According to the initial report of the marketing centre of the fair the number of contracts signed during the fair worth some 10 million US dollars. Song Be Province alone won a contrat to export lacquerware valued at 2 million US dollars. Meanwhile, various localities in the Mekong river delta have reached initial agreements with foreign companies to export rice and processed food.

Editor Views Leninism, Future of Socialism

BK1005154991 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Article by Station Editor Vu Dinh Vinh in "Topical Talk" Feature: "Leninism and Today's Socialist Path"]

[Summary] "We are celebrating the 121st birthday of V.I. Lenin (22 April 1870 - 22 April 1991). For one hundred years, generations of people of different nations on this planet have been familiar with the name Lenin. His work and his contribution to the Soviet people and people in the world are great. His genuineness and his doctrine will live forever. Commemorating Lenin's birthday this year, we remember him with deep gratitude as a person who formed the Soviet government, as a leader of the USSR worker-peasant class and the working people in the world, including our Vietnamese people."

"In the current changing situation in the world and in every country, the confirmation of the path which was paved by Lenin on the basis of the heritage of the theoretical legacy of Marx and Engels is a necessary and significant work."

In the beginning of the 20th century, while the ideologists deadlocked in determining the evolution of history, Lenin developed and combined the logic of scientific communism with the revolutionary worker movement to lead an attack on capitalism in Russia and gained great achievements. The day of 7 November 1917 went down in history as a milestone to mark the brilliant victory of Leninism in terms of logic and practical activity.

Leninism has become an instrument to change the world. In Russia, Lenin studied Marx's ideology on socialism, then applied it to the practical socioeconomic conditions of Russia and planned directions and the formation of the socialist model. That is the great practical contribution to the Marxist doctrine on socialism. The practical platform on socialist construction was shown initially in the New Priority Policy on Economy compiled by Lenin and passed by the CPSU 10th Congress. The new economic policy has become the economic logic in the transitional period from capitalism to socialism. On this matter, we can see Lenin's genuineness in finding a socialist model for Russia and that has become a foundation for other countries to follow.

"He paid particular attention to caution and correctness of steps in reaching the planned targets. He also was not afraid of contradicting himself and he did not hesitate to get rid of the old and out of date concepts. Lenin proved clearly that socialism can only be built and the socialist economy can only be developed on the basis of a system of multi-economic elements in the transitional period with the condition of using the natural law of the value and the relation of commodity and money in the government framework and for the laborers' benefit. He also outlined policies to expand democracy so the laborers can actively take part in management of government and society's tasks."

The leading ideology of Lenin's economic policies is creating conditions to strengthen the union between workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia in socialist construction. With these policies, the rules of the socialist reformation can be effective not only in developed and under-developed countries but they also have greater meaning to countries which have not passed the stage of capitalist development. This is the basic socialist model invented by Lenin based on Marxism. That also shows the great contribution of Lenin to the Soviet people and the laboring people in the world. Leninism has been a torch to shine the way for Vietnam and the people of the Middle East.

"In the ceremonial speech of the 50th anniversary day of the October Revolution, President Ho Chi Minh stated: Following Lenin's path, the path of the October Revolution, the Vietnamese people have scored great achievements." "And today, under the leadership of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam], our people are marching on the street which was pointed out by Lenin more than half a century ago and we have achieved some important initial gains."

The recent situation in Eastern Europe, the USSR, and other countries has given imperialism and reactionary forces cause to rejoice. They are shouting that socialism is dying. Is that true?

Everyone has seen that in the last 70 years, socialism has not only been a theory but it has become a reality in most of the world and it has been witnessed by history and confirmed through vital challenges. Clearly, socialism has been developed and changed constantly. It has become one of the decisive factors in developing international politics.

However, through practical application, socialism has also shown some shortcomings. Due to different objective and subjective reasons, the formation of socialism has been distorted and changed. A new formation of socialism is of everybody's concern now. In order to achieve this, we need to go back to the true logic of Lenin on socialism. From Lenin's doctrine, from successes and failures in the application of Lenin's teachings in socialist construction, we can extract some useful lessons:

Firstly, Marxist-Leninism is not dogmatic. Even Lenin, in the process of looking for a suitable method to construct socialism in Russia, sometimes applied strictly Marx-Engels principals and he failed and after that he changed.

Secondly, there is no common model for socialism. Lenin realized that in 1899 but that was not paid appropriate attention.

Thirdly, the practical targets must be considered in socialist construction and it must have some transitional steps in socialist construction.

From the real practices of socialist construction, Lenin was very alert when he outlined the transitional period, transitional steps, and the transitional forms.

"Therefore, our duty today is to make socialism avoid distortion, deformation, to go back to the correct logic of Lenin, to continue developing Leninism in order to have a new, modern, and correct concept on socialism, and on that basis to gradually build a socialist model suitable for the practical conditions of every country."

In the USSR, the renovation is facing some difficulties and challenges which have never been seen before. But we have to recognize one thing: with socialism through Lenin's ideology, the Soviet people have written their glorious pages of history in the October Revolution in 1917 and in the world war of 1939-1945. Russia has moved from the most backward and poorest country in Europe to one of the most powerful countries on the planet. That socialist government has made great contributions to the peacekeeping undertaking in the world and it has bravely existed under the siege and attack of the imperialist and reactionary forces. The Soviet Union has become the firm and reliable fortress of the advanced people in the undertaking of gaining independence, freedom, livelihood, and peace. We can ask ourselves: Throughout history, has any country ever realized such important and great achievements in that situation?

"But we also see weaknesses of socialism right in that first socialist country. That is the slow development leading to stagnation in economic production causing difficulties in the working people's livelihood. That is the bureaucratism, staying aloof from the people of the government system, the non-development of the socialist democracy, the serious violation of the right of mastery of the people, and the administrative and authoritative method which has become the common management method of the party and the state. Those things have damaged greatly the superiority of socialism and things happening in the USSR showed the seriousness of those mistakes."

The demands to separate from the Soviet Union, the serious conflicts, the economic problems, and the internal contradiction: if those things have been realized quickly, it is clear that socialism is still right. The CPSU and the Soviet people being loyal to Lenin's teachings are looking at themselves, gradually renewing and perfecting socialism, and overcoming difficulties. Most of the Soviet people still favor the Soviet Union, a roof which has stood over the house more than 70 years. The wish has been shown strongly through the referendum on 17 March. This is also an answer to imperialist and reactionary forces which are trying to divide and sabotage socialism right in the USSR.

"Today, in some places, someone is conspiring to pull off Lenin monuments in the streets and squares and they want to destroy socialism and deny Marxist-Leninism."

"To celebrate Lenin's birthday, we remember and appreciate more his genuine contribution to the Soviet people and other nationalities. Lenin's ideology and doctrine will live forever with the time. To commemorate Lenin's birthday, our state, our armed forces, and our people confirm strongly our standpoint on the socialist path that was outlined by Lenin. More than ever, we engrave in our mind Lenin's statement: Never be afraid of doing many things that we have begun, never be afraid of correcting mistakes because when we understand clearly the meaning of those mistakes, we will take greater steps."

Committee Holds Conferences on Draft Amendments

BK1305061491 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 May 91

[Text] The Constitution Amendment Committee recently convened two conferences of cadres to disseminate the plan to solicit suggestions from National Assembly deputies and high- and middle-level cadres throughout the country on the draft amendments to the 1990 Constitution. Attending the conferences, one held in Hanoi on 3 and 4 May and the other in Ho Chi Minh City on 9 and 10 May, were representatives of the leadership of various central-level ministries, departments, sectors, and mass organizations. Also on hand were heads of the National Assembly deputies delegations and People's Council chairmen of the provinces, municipalities directly subordinate to the central government, and Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone.

The delegates heard the Constitution Amendment Committee present the first draft amendments to the 1990 Constitution and the plan to solicit suggestions from National Assembly deputies and high- and middle-level cadres. In May, all sectors and localities will hold conferences to collect suggestions from National Assembly deputies and high- and middle-level cadres. The Constitution Amendment Committee will study these suggestions for use in revising the draft amendments, which will then be submitted to the National Assembly for consideration and comment at its mid-year ninth session. After that, the draft amendments will be revised once more and made public for discussion by the entire people.

Australia

Opposition Member on EC, U.S. Farm Policies

BK1405081691 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] A senior member of Australia's federal opposition, (John Hurd), has strongly criticized European and American farm policies. The opposition's industrial relations spokesman, (Mr. Hurd), told a meeting of the National Farmers Federation in Canberra the rural sector had time and again proved the most prosperous.

However, he said it was having its market share crippled by Europe and United States. (Mr. Hurd) said Australian farmers had become the victims of what he described as the corruption of world markets initiated by the European Economic Community.

Frigate Returning to Gulf To Maintain Sanctions

BK1405070491 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Australia is sending one of its ships back to the Persian Gulf. The guided missile frigate Darwin will leave for the Middle East late next month to help maintain United Nations' imposed sanctions against Iraq. Radio Australia's Canberra office says federal cabinet has endorsed the ship's deployment which is understood followed a request from the multinational naval force headquarters.

The Darwin was one of the first Australian ships to go to the Gulf region last year serving for four months before her arriving back in Australia last December. The only other ship still in the region is the supply ship Westralia which will leave the area in two weeks.

Tensions With Malaysia 'Could Affect' Business

BK0905120491 Hong Kong AFP in English 1125 GMT 9 May 91

[Text] Sydney, May 9 (AFP)—Diplomatic tensions between Malaysia and Australia could affect mutual commercial ties, Foreign Affairs Head Richard Woolcott said Thursday.

Malaysia has cancelled several bilateral visits and defence exercises as part of the row, which Canberra believed could be traced to Kuala Lumpur's irritation with an Australian media depiction of the Southeast Asian country, Mr. Woolcott said.

"We are concerned that Malaysian officials dealing commercially with Australia might be affected by the atmosphere of the bilateral relationship," he said in a speech here.

"The Malaysian Government has itself acknowledged this might be a problem.

"Recent comments by Trade and Industry Minister Rafidah implied there was now a climate in Malaysia which could lead 'patriotic' Malaysians to prefer non-Australian suppliers."

Canberra's mission in Kuala Lumpur had raised with Malaysian officials complaints from Australian firms claiming they had been disadvantaged, he said.

The problem was triggered by a television show which Malaysians believed was based on Malaysia and depicted it unfairly, he said.

But there were also other tensions, such as Australian concerns about Malaysia's internal security act, exports of tropical rainforest timber and human rights issues such as the death penalty for drug traffickers.

"There is a general feeling that Australia continually portrays Malaysia in a poor light," Mr. Woolcott said.

"What all this amounts to is that we have a problem which essentially is not of the Australian Government's making."

He said it would not be easy to smooth the relationship, but it would be possible with time and patience.

Poland's Skubiszewski Signs Agreements

LD0705173591 Warsaw PAP in English 1254 GMT 7 May 91

[Text] Canberra, May 7—Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski, on a 5-day visit to Australia, today signed three treaties on bilateral Polish-Australian relations with his Australian counterpart Gareth Evans.

The agreements guarantee mutual security for investments involving the two countries, allow for the elimination of double taxation for Australian and Polish citizens, and regulate consular relations.

Both ministers emphasised the importance of the new consular arrangements, particularly for the 150,000 Australian citizens of Polish origin.

Earlier in the day, Krzysztof Skubiszewski met the Australian Prime Minister, Bob Hawke.

Continues Meetings in Canberra

LD0805143691 Warsaw PAP in English 0838 GMT 8 May 91

[By PAP correspondent Eugeniusz Bajkowski]

[Text] Canberra, May 8— Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski, on a 5-day visit to Australia, continued his series of meetings with Australian Government ministers and politicians.

At the press conference following Skubiszewski's meeting yesterday with his Australian counterpart Gareth Evans, both foreign ministers stressed the success of their discussions, which included issues of bilateral trade and the question of an agreement on scheduled airline services between Australia and Poland.

Evans said that Poland, following the reform of its commercial laws, had become a very attractive country for foreign investors. He and Skubiszewski had exchanged views on a wide range of international topics. There had been substantial agreement between them on major issues, he added.

Today, May 8, Foreign Minister Skubiszewski met with John Kerrin, Australian minister of agriculture, energy and natural resources, and with members of the joint parliamentary commission for foreign affairs, defence and trade.

Later, Foreign Minister Skubiszewski received members of Australia's Polish community at the official residence in Canberra of Antoni Pierzchala, Polish ambassador to Australia.

Meets With Trade Officials

LD1305191791 Warsaw PAP in English 1642 GMT 13 May 91

[By PAP correspondent Eugeniusz Bajkowski]

[Text] Canberra, May 13—Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski completed his Australian visit on Sunday. On the last day in Sydney he met with representatives of Australian industrial and commerce organizations. He held talks with vice President of the Australian-Polish Chamber of Commerce (APCC) H. Syriatowicz and President of the Australian-Polish Cultural Association Harry Hefka.

Krzysztof Skubiszewski also met with President of the Main Board of Polish Organizations in Australia Krzysztof Lancucki and other members of the board, at a reception at the Polish General Consulate in Sydney. Sunday evening Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski left Australia for Singapore.

Vanuatu Premier Making 'Excellent Recovery'

BK1305124291 Hong Kong AFP in English 1059 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Sydney, May 13 (AFP)—The prime minister of Vanuatu, Walter Lini, is making "an excellent recovery" from the heart attack he suffered 10 days ago and could leave hospital in a few days, his doctors said Monday.

A spokesman for Sydney Adventist Hospital said Father Lini had been examined by cardiologists using a coronary angiogram and would not require surgery after suffering "a miocardial infarction" in the Vanuatu capital, Vila.

He was "making an excellent recovery but will continue on medical treatment and will receive advice about life-style changes such as dieting and weight loss," the spokesman said.

Fr. Lini will "probably be discharged within a few days," he said.

Radio Vanuatu reported last Monday that the prime minister had been admitted to hospital after suffering "an uncomplicated heart attack" the previous Friday, May 3.

Australian Cardiologist Fred Nasser, who was accompanying a Sydney Adventist Hospital team to Vila at the time, examined Fr. Lini and accompanied him to Sydney.

The prime minister's office said last week that Fr. Lini was expected to take six weeks to recover fully.

During a 1987 visit to Washington, he suffered a stroke that affected the right side of his body.

In an interview published Monday, Fr. Lini said he would carry on as prime minister for as long as the ruling Vanuaaku Party wished.

The interview, with the Fiji-based magazine ISLANDS BUSINESS, was carried out before his heart attack.

In it, Fr. Lini said that recent cabinet changes had created "a feeling of uncertainty on the part of people, mainly in Vila."

But, referring to cabinet ministers he had sacked, he said "on the islands people understand why these people are being terminated."

Looking forward to a congress of the Vanuaaku Party to resume on June 23, Fr. Lini said that "if the delegates wish me to remain as president (of the party), I am willing, and the policy is that the president is also the prime minister."

Fiji

Government Lifts 3-Month Ban on Public Meetings

BK3004095091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0916 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Suva, April 30 (AFP)—The Fiji Government Tuesday lifted a nationwide ban on public meetings imposed on January 11 just before the start of hostilities in the Gulf.

Information Minister Ratu Inoke Kubuabola said in a statement that "since there have [been] no anti-Gulf war gatherings in any public place and no application to conduct such gatherings, the Cabinet feels it is time now to lift the ban."

An estimated 7.8 per cent of Fiji's 727,000 population are Moslems. Fiji has 1,100 soldiers serving with United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East.

Armed Riot Police Evict Striking Gold Miners

BK1005075491 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 10 May 91

[Text] In Fiji, a police riot squad armed with rifles have stood guard as other police evicted more than 100 striking miners from their picket site at the Emperor gold mine. The riot squad was deployed in the mining town of Vatukoula, as police increased security following two devastating fires on Wednesday morning. The [word indistinct] shafts and two earth moving machines were damaged in the fires.

A police spokesman, assistant superintendent, (Ramanu Kokotikoa) said the evicted strikers were occupying high security risk areas. He said police have told the strikers they could picket outside the operational areas. Fiji Mine Workers Union secretary, (Katakini Nabuso) accused police of taking sides with the Emperor company and said he would seek legal advice. The mine workers had been striking since the end of February for recognition of their union, better wages, and work and housing conditions.

Government Seen Moving to Right Politically

BK1205053491 Hong Kong AFP in English 0401 GMT 12 May 91

[By Davendra Sharma]

[Text] Suva, May 12 (AFP)—Fiji's government is increasingly resembling a right-wing dictatorship by stalling elections, suppressing the media, oppressing unions and denying religious freedom, analysts here say. But they warn that the caretaker administration which has ruled by decree since taking power from the army after the 1987 coups may soon face an angry backlash to some of the draconian measures it is now proposing.

Ropate Qalo, a leading indigenous Fijian analyst, says Fiji seems to be moving in the opposite direction from other Pacific nations that have recently brought in democratic changes. Policies aimed at enshrining the supremacy of Fijians over other races, curbing rights of trade unions and muzzling the press could not work "in a fragile plural society like ours," he said.

Mr. Qalo, a fellow in development studies at the 12-nation University of the South Pacific, said very little tolerance could be expected "once you proceed along that line. Those reacting to that kind of thinking will reciprocate in the same manner because of the nature of politics here."

Since 1987, opposition Indian as well as Fijian groups have criticised many of the government's policies and emergency measures including its:

—ban on entry by foreign journalists.
—denial of equal parliamentary representation.
—imposition of an internal security decree in 1988.
—strict Sunday sabbath laws for non-Christians as well as Christians. And
—proposed reform of longstanding labour laws which the government concedes will curb many rights of trade unions.

The government of prime minister and veteran Fijian chief Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara has extended its term twice without seeking a referendum since 1987.

It first renewed its term in January 1989, arguing that it needed time to formulate a constitution to replace one abrogated by the army but perceived by its opponents and most neutral observers to be racially fairer.

The new Constitution gives 37 parliament seats to Fijians (compared with 22 previously), 27 for Indians (compared with 22) and five for other races compared with eight.

The government took a second extension last month when it deferred elections to July 1992 despite calls by opposition parties for elections to be held as promised this year.

The Rev. Paula Niuqila, former president of the Methodist Church in Fiji, said the government lacks respect because it restricts basic freedom of religion by enforcing a Sunday observance decree.

He said leaders are not respected if they want others to conform to their religion. "No leader who wants to be a good leader in a multi-religious society like Fiji can be content with his ignorance about the religious faiths in Fiji today," he said.

Since the coups, only essential services, limited transport and the sugar and tourism industries, Fiji's two main export earners, are allowed to operate on Sundays.

All other forms of commerce, sports and farming are barred for observance of the Christian sabbath, although 46 per cent of Fiji's 735,985 population are non-Christians.

Media outlets are to be given 12-month licences from next year and often receive government warnings about their "lack of sensitivity" in dealing with traditional Fijian affairs.

Analysts say new labour laws and moves to introduce a 10 per cent value added tax (VAT) will hit low-income earners worst and could generate some form of retaliation.

"The country has rejected VAT and the proposal to scrap the minimum wage, and the interim government will be ill-advised to proceed any further with either of the two," Mahendra Chaudhry, Fiji's leading trade unionist, warned last week.

Mr. Qalo said the pro-Fijian government fears mudslinging as more and more native Fijians who in the past have been generally supportive of the regime are speaking out against "this right-wing slant of the government. The government fear that there are more better-thinking Fijians than they realise. You can see that with the writings in the papers every day."

The racially weighted Constitution could also ignite backlash by pro-democracy activists, Mr. Qalo said. He said recent moves in Tonga and Samoa were towards democracy, but Fiji "seems to be going in an opposite direction."

Indian Farmers in Dispute Over Final Payment

BK0705110191 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 7 May 91

[Text] Fiji's ethnic Indian sugarcane farmers have repeated their threats to refuse to harvest this month's crop unless they receive the third and final payment for sugarcane harvest of last year.

The warning from the powerful National Farmers Union comes in the wake of controversy in Fiji over plans outlined by the interim government to strip unions of many of their powers and to elminate wage guidelines.

It also follows the announcement by the Sugar Industry Tribunal last week that there was no money to pay the third installment of U.S. $6.12 per ton on last year's harvest.

The PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE reports that a meeting of about 1,000 cane growers at (Singakoka) on Fiji's west coast decided not to begin harvesting until the third payment was made.

The meeting also decided to press for elections to the Sugarcane Growers Council which have been put off several times since the military coups of 1987 which installed the interim government.

The general secretary of the National Farmers Union, Mahendra Chowdhury, says farrmers stand to loose U.S.$42 million if the third payment is not paid.

Kiribati

President Ieremia Tabai Elected to Parliament

BK0905072891 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 9 May 91

[Text] In Kiribati, four sitting members of Parliament have lost their seats during yesterday's first round of general elections. The only woman MP [member of parliament], Ms. (Funua Tumora) from (Baturatari), was one of those defeated.

President Ieremia Tabai was elected to his (Nanus) constituency while the vice president and trade minister were also successful. However, most constituencies are to have runoff elections next Thursday because no candidates received more than half the vote cast.

Presidential elections will be held in June.

Papua New Guinea

Legislator Details Situation on Bougainville

HK1005093791 Hong Kong AFP in English 0635 GMT 10 May 91

[By Wally Hiambohn]

[Text] Port Moresby, May 10 (AFP)—An MP who returned here after 13 months on the embattled island of Bougainville called Friday for an international inquiry into what he described as "a hell" which had led to thousands of deaths.

Michael Ogio, who was stranded on the island since the withdrawal of Papua New Guinea forces in March 1990, told parliament people were facing "the most brutal kind of hardship that can only be equated to a war situation."

He said Papua New Guinea has "the right to know why the Bougainville conflict had development [as received] into a crisis of this magnitude and why so many lives have been lost."

Mr. Ogio is considered the first neutral eye-witness of the conflict arising from a secessionist rebellion that flared into a two-year war between Port Moresby's forces and the Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA).

He estimated that at least four to five thousand people died during the crisis both at the hands of the BRA and because of a lack of government services.

He believed about 1,500 people died before an economic embargo was imposed in May last year which cut off basic supplies after the BRA declared independence, and about 3,000 afterwards.

Mr. Ogio, who said he was neither an intelligence officer of the government nor an agent for the BRA, said the people desired a quick end to the suffering.

The people were subjected to two forces, he said, the impact of the economic embargo and the interrogation of the BRA.

He said that during the embargo when supplies ran out and there were no food gardens, malnutrition claimed the lives of many infants.

"It was now survival of the fittest, we all had to revert to the bush for food," he said.

Malaria and other communicable disease claimed more lives when medical supplies ran out, he said.

"The lack of medicine was probably the biggest threat to the population. Many pregnant mothers, experiencing problems during childbirth, died.

"I witnessed many such sad situations, it was either the life of the mother, or the newborn baby or both."

Mr Ogio said the population was hounded by BRA interrogation, arrest and harassment.

He was taken captive and interrogated twice before being released, he said.

BRA supporters were identified and left alone while those who were suspected of being pro-government were rounded up, he said.

"Many people who could not prove beyond doubt to the BRA that they were neutral were placed under house arrest," he said.

"Today, they are still under house arrest, others simply went missing and are still missing.

"By then, the situation on the island was intolerable and the people did not know what to do but remain silent in fear of their lives.

"I believe the number of deaths that occurred on Bougainville after the embargo was imposed may be greater than the killing that took place during the height of the conflict because at this stage, there was still plenty of food and medicine around."

Mr. Ogio estimated that to restore services to the island would cost more than 100 million dollars.

"Both the national government and the BRA must accept equal blame and responsibility over the hardship inflicted on the population of Bougainville during the period of the embargo.

"The national government simply dumped the province and the BRA took control."

Mr. Ogio said the people of Bougainville, including the BRA elements wanted peace but the issue must be handled with "sensitivity and delicately."

He suggested that the troops be withdrawn from mainland Bougainville, the chiefs take charge and the government deal honestly with the BRA.

"All elements of misunderstanding must be eliminated," he said.

Mr. Ogio suggested granting the BRA immunity from prosecution and that the future of the Bougainville copper mine be discussed only after the crisis was resolved.

The conflict originated in a claim by militant landowners for compensation from the giant Australian-run copper mine on Bougainville.

Port Moresby and the BRA have now signed a peace agreement and the embargo has been lifted, but the conflict is far from settled.